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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922

NUMBER 26

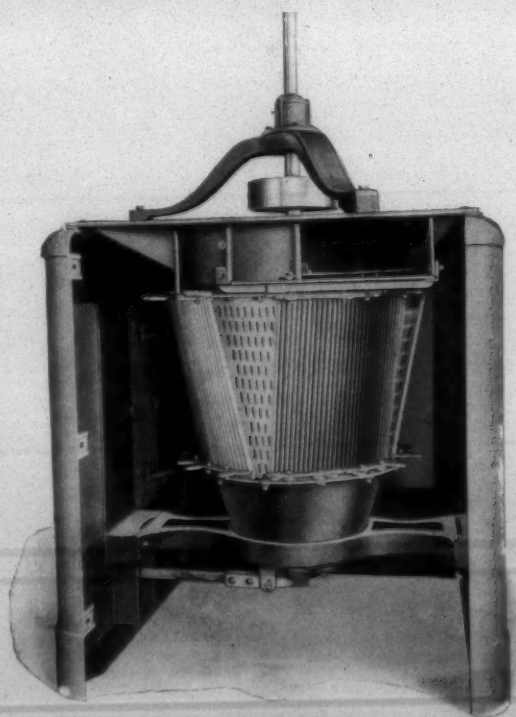
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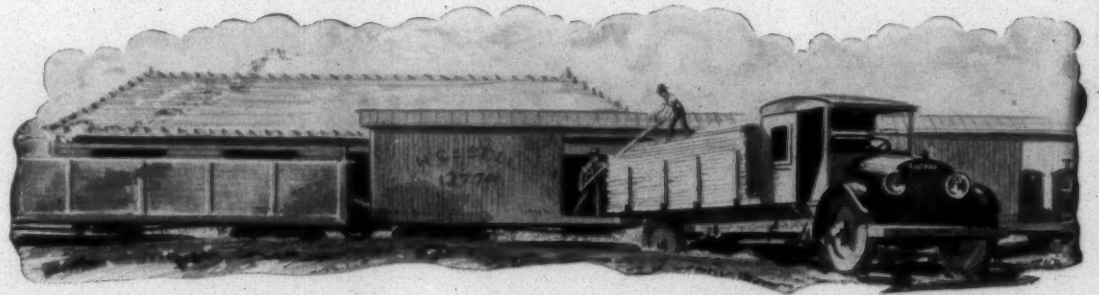
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Textile Tariff Amended

The tariff schedules covering textiles has been amended by the Senate and the new rates will go before a conference to be considered by a committee of members from the Senate and the House of Representatives. The rates on cotton and manufacturers of cotton, or "Schedule 9" are as follows:

Par. 900. Cotton having a staple of one and three-eighths inches, or more in length, 7 cents per pound.

Par. 901. Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied, of numbers not exceeding number 40, one-fifth of 1 cent per number per pound; exceeding number 40 and not exceeding number 120, 8 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, one-fourth of one per cent per number per pound for every number in excess of number 40; exceeding number 120, 28 cents per pound: Provided, That none of the foregoing, of numbers not exceeding number 80, shall pay less duty than 5 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-fourth of 1 per centum ad valorem; nor of numbers exceeding number 80, less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied, of numbers not exceeding number 40, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; exceeding number 40 and not exceeding number 120, 10 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, three-tenth of one cent per number per pound for every number in excess of number 40; exceeding number 120, 34 cents per pound; Provided, That none of the foregoing of number not exceeding number 80, shall pay less duty than 10 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-fourth of 1 per centum ad valorem; nor of numbers exceeding number 80, less than 30 per centum ad valorem; Provided, further, That when any of the foregoing yarns are printed, dyed, or colored with vat dyes, there shall be paid a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem in addition to the above duties.

Cotton waste, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, cotton card laps, sliver, and roving, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton Sewing Thread.

Par. 902. Cotton sewing thread, one-half of one cent per hundred yards; crochet, darning, embroidery, and knitting cotton, put up for hand-

work, in lengths not exceeding 840 yards, one half of 1 cent per hundred yards: Provided, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 nor more than 35 per centum and valorem. In no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the goods as imported.

Par. 903. Cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 40, 40 one-hundredths of 1 cent per average number per pound; exceeding number 40, 16 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, 55 one-hundredth of 1 per cent average number per pound for every number in excess of number 40: Provided, That none of the foregoing, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 80, shall pay less duty than 10 per centum ad valorem and, one-fourth of one per centum ad valorem; nor when exceeding number 80 less than 30 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton Cloth Bleached.

Cotton cloth, bleached, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 40, 45 one-hundredths of 1 cent per average number per pound; exceeding number 40, 18 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, three-fifths of 1 cent per average number per pound for every number in excess of number 40: Provided, That none of the foregoing, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 80, shall pay less duty than 13 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-fourth of 1 per centum ad valorem; nor when exceeding number 80, less than 33 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 40, 55 one-hundredths of 1 cent per average number per pound; exceeding number 40, 22 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, 65 one-hundredth of 1 cent per average number per pound for every number in excess of number 40: Provided, That none of the foregoing, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 80, shall pay less duty than 15 per centum ad valorem; nor when exceeding number 80, less than 40 per centum ad val-

orem: Provided further, That when not less than 40 per centum of the cloth is printed, dyed, or colored with vat dyes, there shall be paid a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem in addition to the above duties. Plain gauze or leno woven cotton nets or nettings shall be classified for duty as cotton cloth.

Weight of Yarn.

Par. 904. The term cotton cloth, or cloth wherever used in this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton, in the piece, whether figured, fancy or plain, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth. In the ascertainment of the condition of the cloth or yarn upon which the duties imposed upon cotton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof shall be included. The average number of the yarn in cotton cloth herein provided for shall be obtained by taking the length of the thread or yarn to be equal to the distance covered by it in the cloth in the condition as imported, except that all clipped threads shall be measured as if continuous; in counting the threads all ply yarns shall be separated into singles and the count taken of the total singles; the weight shall be taken after any excessive sizing is removed by boiling or other suitable process.

Par. 905. Tire fabric or fabric for use in pneumatic tires, including cord fabric, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 905a. In addition to the duty or duties imposed upon cotton cloth in Par. 903, there shall be paid the following duties, namely: On all cotton cloths woven with eight or more harnesses, or with Jacquard motions, or with drop boxes, or with lappet or swivel attachments, 12 per centum ad valorem. In no case shall the duty or duties imposed upon cotton cloth in Par. 903 or Par. 905a exceed 45 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 905b. In addition to the duties imposed in paragraphs 902, 903, 905, and 905a, there shall be paid on all yarns finer than number 70, and on all yarns finer than number 70 containing in threads and cloth, if constituting more than 10 per centum in weight of such threads or cloth, 40 cents per pound, and on all laps, sliver, and roving, and on all yarns not finer than number 70, and on all yarns not finer than number

70 contained in threads and cloth, if containing cotton of one and three-eighths inch staple or longer, 10 cents per pound.

Filled or Coated Cloths.

Par. 906. Tracing cloth, 5 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; cotton window hollands, all oilcloths (except silk oil cloths and oilcloths for floors), and filled or coated cotton cloths not specially provided for, 3 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of India rubber, 5 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 907. Cloth in chief value of cotton, containing silk or artificial silk shall be classified for duty under Pars. 903, 904, 905a and 905b and in addition thereto, there shall be paid on all such cloth 5 per centum ad valorem, provided that none of the foregoing duties shall be more than 45 per centum ad valorem.

Woven Upholstery Cloths.

Par. 908. Tapestries, and other Jacquard woven upholstery cloths, Jacquard woven blankets and Jacquard woven napped cloths, all the foregoing, in the piece or otherwise, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 909. Pile fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, including plush and velvet ribbons, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the whole surface, and manufactures, in any form, made or cut from cotton pile fabrics, 50 per centum ad valorem; terry-woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and manufactures, in any form, made or cut from terry-woven fabrics, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 910. Table damask, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and manufactures, in any form, composed wholly or in chief value of such damask, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 11. Quilts or bedspreads, in the piece or otherwise, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, woven of two or more sets of warp threads, or of two or more sets of filling threads, 40 per centum ad valorem; other quilts or bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, 25 cent centum ad valorem; sheets, pillowcases, blankets, towels, polishing

cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, not Jacquard figured or terry-woven, nor made of pile fabrics, and not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Fabrics with Fast Edges.

Par. 912. Fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and India rubber, and not specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem; spindle banding, and lamp, stove, or candle wicking, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 10 cents per pound and 12½ per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, or equestrian lacings, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 15 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; loom harness, healds, and collets, made wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 25 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; labors for garments or other items; labels for garments or other vegetable fiber, 50 per centum ad valorem; belting, for machinery, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 913. Knit fabric, in the piece composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made on a warp-knitting machine, 60 per centum ad valorem; made on other than a warp-knitting machine, 36 per centum ad valorem.

Cotton Gloves.

Par. 914. Gloves, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine, if single fold of such fabric, when unshrunk and not sued, and having less than 40 rows of loops per inch in width on the face of the glove, 50 per centum ad valorem; when shrunk or sued or having 40 or more rows of loops per inch in width on the face of the glove, and not over 11 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs, and for each additional inch in excess of 11 inches, 10 cents per dozen pairs; if of two or more folds of fabric, any fold of which is made on a warp-knitting machine, and not over 11 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs, and for each additional inch in excess of 11 inches, 10 cents per dozen pairs; made of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine, 50 per centum ad valorem; made of woven fabric, 25 per cent ad valorem; Provided, That in no case shall the duty or duties imposed upon gloves in this paragraph exceed 75 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 915. Hose and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, seamless or mock-seamed, finished or unfinished, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand, 50 per centum ad valorem; if such hose or half-hose contains cotton wholly or in chief value of 1½ inch staple or longer, 10 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem.

Hose and half-hose, finished or un-

finished, made or cut from knitted fabric composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not specially provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 916. Underwear and all other wearing apparel of every description, finished or unfinished, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand, and not specially provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem; provided, that such underwear if made wholly or in chief value of 1½ inch staple or longer, shall pay a duty of 10 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem.

Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Par. 917. Handkerchiefs and mufflers, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, finished or unfinished, not hemmed, shall pay duty as cloth; hemmed or hemstitched, shall pay, in addition thereto, 10 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That none of the foregoing, when containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number 40, shall pay less than 30 per centum ad valorem; nor when exceeding number 40, less than 40 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 918. Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Shirt collars and cuffs, of cotton, not specially provided for, 36 cents per dozen pieces and 10 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 919. Lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, and all other articles, and fabrics, by whatever name known, plain or Jacquard figured, finished or unfinished, wholly or partly manufactured, for any use whatsoever, made on the Nottingham lace curtain machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting not more than five points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 1-2 cents per square yard; when counting more than five such points or spaces to the inch, three-fourths of one cent per square yard in addition for each point in excess of five; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 30 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 920. All articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value not specially provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Gives Figures on 1921 Cotton Crop.

Washington.—The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1921, was approximately 15,197,000 bales of 478 pounds of lint, while the world consumption of cotton exclusive of linters in the United States, was approximately 16,914,000 bales of 478 pounds of lint, the census bureau announces.

American consumption for the year was 5,911,914 bales, exclusive of linters, which was over a million

bales more than consumed in the cotton year of 1921.

Cotton consumed during July amounted to 458,548 bales of lint and 55,424 bales of linters, compared with 507,86 of lint and 53,385 of linters in June and 410,142 of lint and 50,944 of linters in July last year, the bureau announced.

Cotton States.

Statistics of cotton growing states follows

Consumed during July 304,936 bales, compared with 336,387 in June and 244,843 in July last year.

On hand July 31, in consuming establishments 529,3688 bales, compared with 614,754 on June 30 and 458,817 on July 31 last year; in public storage and at compresses 1,123,877 bales, compared with 1,487,526 on June 26 and 3,254,432 on July 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 15,853,903, compared with 15,533,332 in June and 14,499,256 in July last year.

General Statistics.

Cotton on hand July 31, in consuming establishments amounted to 1,215,103 bales of lint and 134,397 of linters, compared with 1,332,283 of lint and 152,065 of linters so held on June 30 and 1,411,147 of lint and 201,353 of linters so held July 31 last year.

Cotton on hand July 31, in public storage and at compresses amounted to 1,488,083 bales of lint, and 54,507 bales of linters compared with 1,536,025 of lint and 76,386 of linters so held June 30 and 3,723,213 of lint and 243,936 of linters so held July 31, last year.

Cotton imported amounted to 8,587 bales, compared with 12,662 bales in June and 3,452 in July last year.

Exports amounted to 373,742 bales including 9,100 bales of linters, compared with 491,079 including 12,678 of linters in June and 598,962 bales, including 3,700 of linters, in July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 31,975,269 compared with 31,877,015 in June and 32,371,013 in July last year.

Consumption of cotton in the United States during the cotton year—August 1, 1921, to July 31, 1922—exceeded that of the year 1920-1921 by more than a million bales, but was half a million bales below 1919-20. United States consumption was 28.9 per cent of the world's production compared with 28.6 per cent for 1920-21.

The carry-over of cotton on July 31, this year was 2,828,186 bales compared with 6,534,360 bales a year ago and 3,563,162 bales two years ago.

Based on the average consumption for the last year, the mill stocks, 1,215,103 bales, will meet the consumptive requirements of the domestic mills for ten weeks, the Census Bureau announced.

Statistics for the cotton year—August 1, 1921, to July 31, 1922—show an aggregate supply of 14,994,426 running bales, made up as follows

Stock August 1, 1921, total 6,534,360 bales of which 1,111,147 were held in consuming establishments; 3,723,213 in public storage and at compresses and 1,700,000 elsewhere; ginnings 7,977,778 bales, imports 363,465 and quantity to balance dis-

tribution, 118,823 bales.

Distribution of the supply was as follows:

Consumed 5,911,914 bales, of which 3,733,147 were consumed in cotton growing states and 2,178,763 in all other states; exports 6,184,326 bales; burned 70,000 bales; and stocks July 31, 1922, were 2,828,186 bales.

Cotton spindles in place July 31, exclusive of doubling and twisting spindles, numbered 36,43,042 compared with 36,617,584 in 1921, and 35,834,463 in 1920, the increase during the year having been 325,458.

Japanese Fiber Silk Plants to Improve Methods.

Washington.—The development and improvement of the artificial silk industry in European centers and America has been experiencing rapid expansion of late, according to reports received by the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The most important companies which engage in manufacturing artificial silk in Japan are the Nippon Jinkokinuto Seizokaisha, Toyo Jinkokinuto-Seizokaisha, Ashi Jinkokinuto Seizokaisha, Teikoku Jinkokinuto Seizokaisha and Tokyo Jinkokinuto Seizokaisha. Owing to lack of technical skill and equipment, such a delicate article as is manufactured in England cannot be produced by them, while the expenses are too high as compared with the prices of the goods.

Such being the case, these factories are now almost unanimous in a decision to suspend manufacturing operations. They are not closing down altogether, however. Impressed by the development of the industry in Europe and America, all the Japanese companies are now contemplating improvements. The Ashai Jinkokinuto Seizokaisha is reported to have purchased a German company and will commence work from the coming autumn, and other companies have employed German experts and are to purchase direct from Germany.

Stocks of Cotton in Japan.

Cable advices to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Abbot state that the quantity of raw cotton on hand in Japan on August 8 is estimated to total 588,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this total 268,000 bales are at ports, 320,000 bales being mill stocks. Of the cotton on hand at ports 154,000 bales is Indian, 86,000 bales American, and 28,000 bales of other varieties. Of the mill stocks there are 64,000 bales India, 224,000 bales American, and 32,000 bales of other varieties.

Polish Textile Workers Demanding Increased Wages.

The Lodz Textile Workers' Trade Union recently demanded a 50 per cent increase of wages, regular vacations for workers, and the signature of a general labor agreement. An increase of 20 per cent was subsequently granted by the mill owners, according to a dispatch from Acting Commercial Attache Smith, Warsaw.

Urge Tire Makers to Discard Woven Builder.

That cord tires are rapidly forcing those made with square woven fabrics into the background, and that the eventual doom of the fabric tire popularity is spelled by the cord tire, because it is more efficient, is a statement made by the Midwest Rubber Manufacturers' Association. The rule of tire efficiency, says the association, is the miles obtained per dollar invested, and, while some fabric tires will always be made and sold, the proportion will steadily decrease. The statement goes into construction of cord and square woven fabrics, pointing out how from a scientific standpoint, as also proven in practice, the cord tire is more desirable, because it has greater flexibility.

"There are two elements in the present situation that tend to hasten the change to cord tires. First: Competition in the tire business has reached the point where there is little enough profit in any tire, but there is less profit in the manufacture and sale of fabric tires than in tires of cord construction. Second: Even with a greater margin of profit to the tire manufacturer, the cord tire will deliver more miles per dollar to the consumer than the fabric tire.

"The tire manufacturer that fails to take these facts into consideration and to prepare for the manufacture of an increased production of cord tires over fabric will very probably live to regret his lack of vision.

"When cord tires were first made they were the result of experiments to produce a tire that would carry an electric vehicle further on a battery charge. Original experiments were made by constructing a fabric tire and a cord tire under identical conditions except for the fabric, pumping them up on a rim and rolling them down a hill side by side. The greater elasticity and resiliency of the cord tire caused it to go further in these tests and later in actual service on the vehicle. It was a natural step to apply this improvement to vehicles propelled by internal combustion engines and the automobile cord was born. It was soon found that the same elasticity and resiliency that caused the cord tire to go further on an equal amount of power also made it more resistant to road shocks and the change in the relative distribution of rubber and cotton in the carcass of the tire reduced the internal friction and as a result, greater mileage was obtained.

"If a piece of steel wire is subjected to the proper lateral strain, it will, of course, break. Now if a similar piece of steel wire is wound into a coil spring and subjected to exactly the same strain laterally, the spring will absorb some of the force before the tensile strength is called into play and the steel wire spring will not break, as did the straight steel wire under the same shock.

"This is analogous to the twist in cotton yarn, aside from the fact that twist is also necessary to make the fibers, constituting a yarn, a cohesive mass. This brings us to the fact

that an increase in twist in cotton yarn will increase its strength. It increases its tensile strength because it causes greater cohesion of the fibers. It increases its lateral resistance to shocks, because its elasticity and resiliency are increased as in the case of the steel spring.

"There is a limit to the amount of twist it is advisable to put into a yarn and especially in the case of yarns to be put into automobile tire fabrics. That point is reached when the advantages in increased tensile strength, elasticity and resiliency are overbalanced by the loss of flexibility. Flexibility is one of the prime requisites of any yarn for fabric, either cord or square woven. Experience has established the best twist to be used in the construction of square woven fabric and any variation from it will result in the loss of one of the above necessary features.

"The secret of the greater efficiency of the cord fabric lies in the fact that, owing to its peculiar construction, it permits the use of practically five times as much twist to any given inch as an equal length of yarn composing a square woven fabric and this without the sacrifice of any of its flexible qualities whatsoever. In fact, it gains increased resistance to flexible destruction by the fact that it is completely surrounded by a mass of rubber in the carcass of the tire.

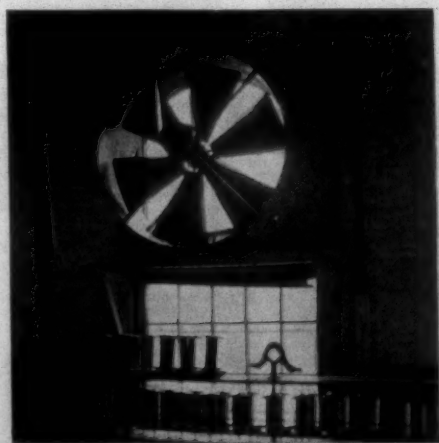
"A yarn composing a standard square woven fabric is made up of 11 plies of No. 23 yarn. The separate plies are first spun or twisted and then the 11 plies are twisted to-

gether. In the case of cord of standard construction, five plies of No. 23 yarn (of substantially the same twist individually as in the case of square woven fabric yarn) are twisted together and then three of these strands are twisted or 'coiled' together to make the finished cord. Thus it will be seen that the added twist in the cord is analogous to the coiling of the wire in the spring, and application to tires because of the fact that all road shocks to a fabric are lateral shocks and not tensile strains until all the elasticity has gone out of the fabric, which occurs very rarely in a properly inflated cord tire. It naturally follows that a strand of single ply No. 23 yarn going into the construction of cord might be somewhat weaker as regards tensile strength than the single ply yarn going into the construction of the square woven fabric, and yet bear up under road shocks in a tire fully as well. Or, to put it another way, a strand of single ply No. 23 yarn going into the construction of cord will never have its tensile strength put to the test that will come to the strand of equal strength composing a square woven fabric.

"One other element enters into the greater efficiency of cord fabric. The crimp or wave in the yarns composing a square woven fabric reduces its strength. This can be easily shown by the fact that a fabric will break stronger in the filling or across the fabric than it will in the warp or lengthwise of the fabric, simply because the warp has more crimp or wave.

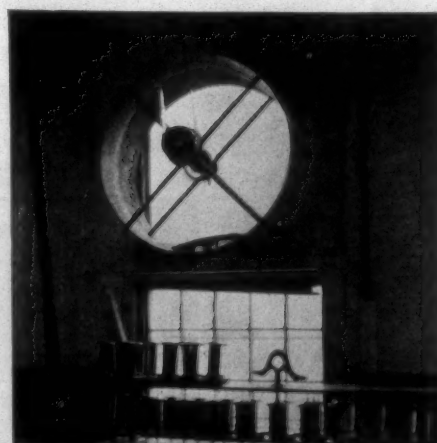
Perkins Fans Admit ALL the Light While Running

FAN IDLE



These photographs were taken in a cotton mill while the spinning frames were in operation. The same fan is shown in both illustrations. There has been no retouching of photos or cuts, so these pictures furnish good proof that Perkins Fans *do not obstruct the light when running.*

FAN RUNNING



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Tests for Textile Materials

Methods used in the testing of textile materials and the importance of such work were recently outlined in a lecture by J. Smeaton, of the Manchester Texting House, Manchester, Eng. Extracts from the remarks of Mr. Smeaton are given below:

All large consumers of textile materials, Mr. Smeaton said, should have a well equipped and well organized inspection department, and the duties of the chief textile inspector should not be confined to inspection. He should be partly responsible for the preparation of all complaints in regard to material in the process of making-up or in actual use, and should be consulted in the placing of all new contracts. Further, he and a section of his staff should be engaged on the investigation of new or modified qualities and structure of material with a view to cheapening their cost or increasing their serviceability.

Importance of Specification.

To enable inspection to be carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner, the first essential is a well prepared specification, to which the various materials shall be purchased. It is well nigh impossible to carry out inspections unless the material has been purchased to a well defined specification. In the preparations of specifications our large consumers would do well to study those issued by the British Engineering Standards Association, and prepared

by them on behalf of the British Air Ministry. The committee which prepares these specification consists of spinners, manufacturers, and finishers of various materials, the actual users, together with representatives from the inspection departments and other technical authorities. Such a combination of interests is necessary for the preparation of the best specifications and if it is found to be impossible to have all the specifications prepared in this way, they should certainly be submitted to all these various authorities before final issue. If this is not done, there is always the possibility that they may be vague and misleading, or contain so much detail that the manufacturer will not care to supply material against them, or no ordinary inspector examine and test against them.

Requirements of a Specification.

The specification should in the first place give the quality of the fiber to be used. It will often be found that unnecessarily good qualities of fiber are called for. For example, it appears to be the general rule to specify all long flax for all canvas. Where the material is to be oil dressed or proofed, as for tarpaulin sheets, this is necessary, since no other fiber will hold the dressing so well; but where the material is to be used in the loom state and strength, closeness of texture and weight are the only requirements; a

good quality hemp would be much cheaper and probably more serviceable. The same remarks apply to many woolen and cotton specifications, in many of which unnecessarily good quality of fiber is called for.

In yarn contracts the counts of the yarns should be specified, together with the tolerance in counts which will be permitted. In this connection it is necessary to state how the tests shall be made, and also the quantity of material which shall be used in testing. In certain tests which were made recently to ascertain the variation in counts of a 60's silk yarn, quite different results were obtained on making tests on different lengths of yarn. When tested on $\frac{1}{4}$ leas the counts varied from 52.1's to 73.3's, when tested on $\frac{1}{2}$ leas from 54.1's to 69.7's, $\frac{3}{4}$ leas from 55.3's to 67.7's, and on full leas from 58's to 65.9's. From consideration of these results, it will be realized that the variation in a yarn count depends to a considerable extent on the length of yarn tested. As a general rule, I should recommend that 10 leas be taken from each of the selected bundles of yarn, that each of the leas be weighed, the count calculated from their total weight, and the variation given as from lea to lea.

Where a compound yarn is required the specification should give the yarn structure, and if the yarn

is to be treated in any way it should specify the treatment. Thus, for instance, linen yarns are often supplied once or twice boiled quarter half, or fully bleached. Single thread strength tests are much more satisfactory than lea strengths, although spinners generally prefer to sell to the latter. It will sometimes be found necessary to specify the elongation of the yarn under certain loads and at breaking point, and in such cases it will be necessary to specify that a given weight be hung on the yarn before clamping it in the jaws of the testing machine.

All yarns should be bought with a certain moisture content, any excess of moisture being allowed for on the weight. The moisture regains which should be allowed are those accepted by all the principal testing and conditioning houses and are as follows:

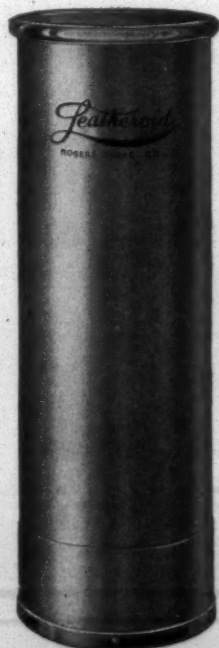
- 18½ per cent. for worsted.
- 17 per cent. for carded wool.
- 8½ per cent. for cotton.
- 12 per cent. for flax and hemp
- 13½ per cent. for jute.
- 11 per cent. for silk.

It is frequently considered to be unnecessary to specify the counts of yarn in a cloth where the reed and pick and weight are given, but it will be realized that a wrongly constructed cloth may be supplied, conforming to the latter requirements, but made from a fine warp and coarse weft or vice versa.

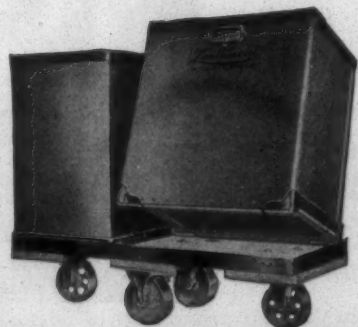
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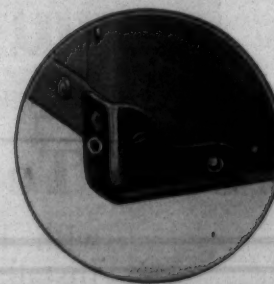


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In all loom-state cloths, and particularly in those cloths in which no strength is specified, the counts of the yarn to be used should be given together with the tolerance in count variation which will be permitted. Here again the method of testing the counts should be given. The methods of testing for counts which I would suggest are: In the case of cotton fabrics, the samples to be tested is thoroughly washed in order to remove all size. After washing and drying, the sample should be exposed in an atmosphere of normal average humidity, in order that it will take up its normal amount of moisture. A length of 120 yards of warp and 240 yards of weft, measured at what is judged to be a weaving tension, should be taken from the cloth and weighed, and the counts calculated from the results obtained, an allowance of 2 per cent. being made for loss in weight of the yarns, both warp and weft, due to washing.

A tolerance of 2½ per cent above or below the specified counts would probably be found to be acceptable to manufacturers of both cotton and woolen cloths, but in the case of flax, hemp, and jute, a greater tolerance, say, of 5 per cent., would probably have to be allowed.

Finishing Materials.

It will frequently be found necessary to specify that certain substances must not be used in sizing or finishing, and it may even be necessary to specify the substances which are to be used. This will often happen when the fabrics have to be proofed or treated in some way, since the presence of certain sub-

stances may affect the proofing.

For example, a great deal of trouble was experienced during the war by aircraft constructors in connection with a phenomenon commonly known as "bubbly doping." It was observed that when certain fabrics were doped, not only did the dope fail to dry evenly but, when dry, the dope film was full of minute bubbles. It was first thought that the trouble was due to the presence of "size" in the fabric and in order to overcome this difficulty instructions were issued to all the manufacturers of aeroplane fabric that the material was to be scoured. It was found, however, that such scouring did not overcome the difficulty, and it was eventually suggested that the trouble might be due to unsaponifiable fats in the fabric produced by the presence of such fats in the size softening agents used in the weaving. These would not be removed from the fabric by the ordinary scouring process. An exhaustive investigation confirmed that this was in fact the cause of the trouble, and instructions were at once issued to all manufacturers that all size softening agents were to be free from unsaponifiable fats and were to be tested before use. After this step was taken the trouble was never again experienced.

Threads Per Inch.

The threads per inch in both warp and weft directions should be specified, it being made clear that the threads per inch means the threads in one inch of the cloth, and not the number of threads which can be seen under a one-inch glass.

In specifying the width, a toler-

ance above or below the stated width should be permitted so long as the average width is equal to that called for. This last qualification is necessary, since I have known instances in which a variation of ¾ inch was permitted on the width specified, and the manufacturer actually made his cloth ¼ of an inch narrow. The variation to be allowed will vary for different materials and different qualities, but ¾ inch should be sufficient for all cotton materials, and ¼ inch sufficient for loom-state worsteds, linens, and silks.

Weights.

In fabrics in which the counts are specified it is not necessary to specify a weight, but in all other cloths a pure weight should be specified, and in this connection I think a tolerance of 2½ to 3 per cent. below the specified weight should be permitted.

Strength.

In all finished and in many loom-state cloths a strength should be specified, not because the strength itself is always an important factor, but when it is not important the strength will generally indicate the quality of a material; its resistance to wearing, and, in the case of a finished cloth, show whether it has been weakened in the finishing process.

It is highly probable that more differences and disputes arise between suppliers and consumers on the question of strength testing than on the question of strength testing than on all the other tests and inspections which are made on textile materials. The reasons for this are two-fold:

(1) One or other party does not realize the very great variation which will be found from piece to piece, and even in different specimens taken from the same piece of the most regularly spun and woven material. As a result one frequently finds that the strength figures given in specifications are the actual average results obtained from the testing of one or two samples. The issue of such specifications is bound to result in endless disputes.

(2) The other reason is due to no account being taken in the specification of the various factors which influence very considerably the strength of textile fabrics. The first of these factors is the amount of moisture in the specimen at the time the test is made. In linen, cotton and hemp materials the greater the moisture content the higher will be the strength, but in silk and woolen materials the greater the moisture content the lower will be the strength.

There are three methods which may be employed to ensure that when tests are made the materials shall have a constant moisture content, which are:

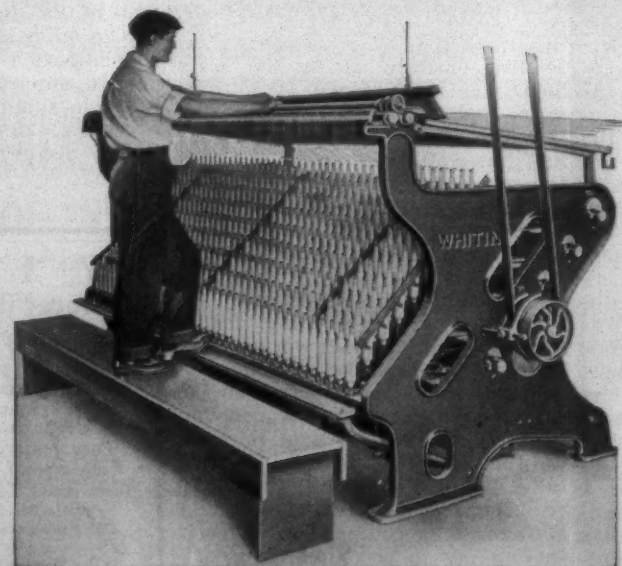
(a) After the test specimens are prepared to the requisite size they are soaked in water for two hours, after which they are taken from the water, excess of adherent water removed, and tested immediately. This is the most simple method of ensuring a constant moisture content in a material for strength testing. The tests are easily made, and no elaborate or costly plant is required. It will be realized, however, that for

(Continued on Page 10.)

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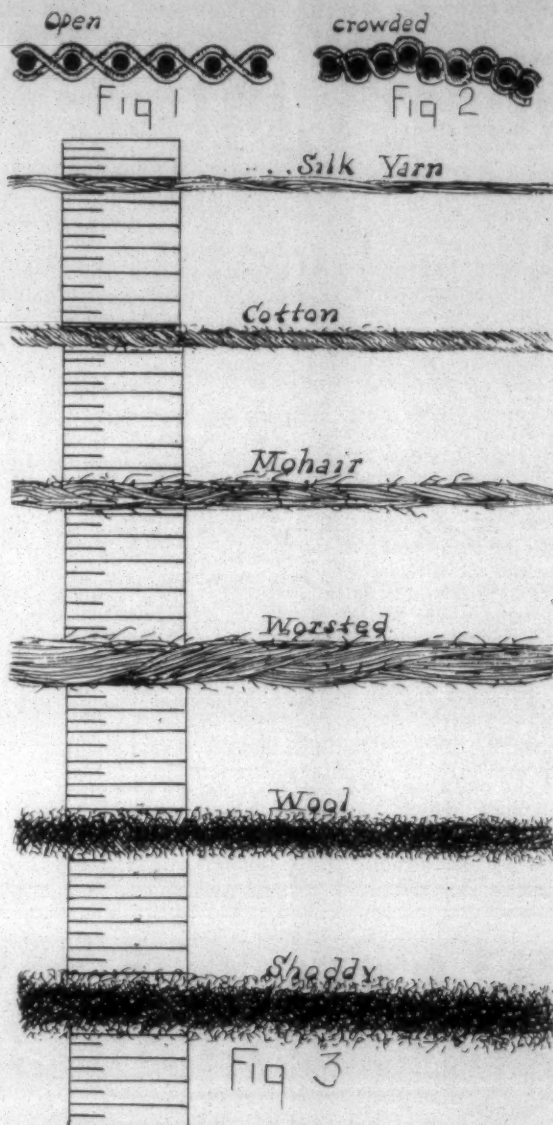
Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Crowding of Threads in a Woven Texture.

Among the several points that a superintendent has to consider in order to produce a perfect woven texture is one which is often discarded. And that is the matter of forcing too many threads per inch in the warp or the filling system. In order to arrive at definite conclusion as to the number of threads per inch the texture will stand and still retain its uniformity, feel, perfection of surface and general condition, several factors have to be taken into consideration. The character of the raw material being known, the counts or size determined, the amount of twist in the ends registered, the take-up during the weaving figured out, the space which may be correctly occupied by the threads of the warp and the filling may be calculated. The difficulty is that some men are inclined to begin the calculations for space for the threads before the estimations of the other items referred to are made. It is even important that the superintendent go as far as the finishing department in his calculations, otherwise he may get too few or too many threads per inch in his cloth and when the shrinkage takes place or the goods napped, scoured, or subjected to other finishing operations, the changes brought about in the texture may result in a too open texture or a too crowded one and the required standard of goods will be altered. The writer has seen desperate efforts made in the finishing room to overcome mis-calculations of threads per inch in cloths.

On one occasion the management made an estimate for too few threads in both the warp and the filling so that the goods were under weight and in an attempt to make up the deficiency by shrinking the goods lengthwise the texture shrunk too much in width and the checked pattern was distorted by the squares shrinking in width thereby giving them such an oblong appearance that the commission house which had ordered the goods required a liberal discount on the price. On another occasion the management had undertaken to crowd so many threads per inch in the warp and the filling that when the goods were finished they proved to be bulky, stiff, hard and wrinkly. If the goods are required for hard wear then the number of threads per inch can be close. But of course, the number of threads per inch in either the warp or the filling depends upon the points mentioned above, such as the sizes, counts, weave, raw material, twist in the ends, etc. In Figure 1 is shown a section of a weave which is free of crowding, and the threads adjust themselves readily. In the sample in Figure 2 the reverse conditions are shown for the warp threads are so closely packed together that the fabric relieves itself by curling. Pressing in the finishing may overcome a condition like this,



but if it is very intense the irregularity will return as soon as the cloth is free.

Roughness of the Surface of the Yarns Concerned.

Some superintendents have a chart with which they are able to determine the sizes, counts and roughness of the surface of the different yarns.

One of these charts for ascertaining the sizes and counts of yarns by measurements on an inscribed scale is shown in Figure 3. A chart of this kind can be cut out by any machinist of a mill or something of the kind can be purchased ready marked from dealers in artists' instruments. The writer has seen a scale of this kind made from hardwood, although a steel one is better and more lasting as well as more reliable as the marks on a wooden surface might be altered by conditions of wear and shrinkage of the wood. The scale in the drawing is shown under enlarged conditions so that the marks can be more readily determined and because of the enlarged proportions of the samples of yarns. The lines for measuring purposes are in two sizes, the ones ex-

tending entirely across the scale being one sixty-fourth of an inch apart and the lines extending between mark of the distance just one half this width. Hence we find that the given sample of the fine silk thread is not quite one sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter and when the calculations are made for using it with others in a woven texture this allowance of space can be made for it. But a sample of cotton thread from a lot intended for weaving into cloth will register more in the proportions of surface it covers on the scale and a greater allowance will have to be made for it in calculating the number of threads per inch to be woven, otherwise there will be crowding of the ends. This greater allowance, of course means fewer threads per inch. While a considerable number of threads per inch may be used if the fine, silk ends compose the warp or the filling, the number must be reduced if the larger cotton or other kinds of threads are to be employed.

A batch of mohair yarns may be still larger in circumference the increased size may be ascertained by the use of the scale. Then comes

the size that the worsted thread may be, followed by the wool and shoddy ends. There are simply average sizes that come to hand when calculating on the sizes and counts of the different lots. It can be seen by these samples that when the fine silk threads are used a large number may be employed per inch, while if the lot is of the shoddy order, the number of threads per inch in both warp and the filling are necessarily considerably restricted in number. There are conditions that reduce the circumference of all threads, such for example, as the sizing used in dressing the warps. The sizing causes the loose fibers to close in on the main body of the strand and this tends to reduce the circumference. The circumference may also be reduced if more twist is put in, as a loosely twisted thread will always seem larger than the hard twisted one. The matter of tension to which the warp threads are put in weaving also requires consideration. If the tension is unduly great, as sometimes is necessary in certain fabrics the increased strain will draw the ends out a little longer and simultaneously reduce the circumference of the body to correspond.

Chile Takes Small Quantities of American Clothing.

Punta Arenas imports of all classes of ready-made outer garments for men and boys in 1920 were valued at \$343,118, normal exchange, and imports for women and girls at \$136,169, normal exchange. Consul Brady reporting to the Department of Commerce says that this district with less than one per cent of the total Chilean population took 69 per cent of all the ready-made made woolen outer garments for men and boys imported in 1920. Of the total Chilean imports in 1920 the United Kingdom supplied over 50 per cent, Argentina, 36 per cent, and the United States less than three per cent.

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Tests for Textile Materials.

(Continued from Page 7.)

certain proofed and finished fabrics in which certain substances have been used this method of testing cannot be employed.

(b) Another method which is sometimes adopted is to dry the prepared test specimens at a temperature of 275 degrees F. for 2½ hours. The specimens are then placed in a desiccator and allowed to cool. After cooling they are taken rapidly from the desiccator one by one and tested immediately. The object of this method is to test the specimen in an absolutely dry condition, but it will be found that the specimen does take up a certain amount of moisture from the time it is taken from the desiccator and fixed in the jaws of the testing machine. It is not so simple a method as the wet method, but it is a most useful test to apply to fabrics which have to be treated with rubber and then vulcanized, since the temperature at which the specimens are dried is the temperature of vulcanization. With this method as with the former certain proofed and finished materials cannot be tested, since the physical properties of certain of the substances employed will be considerably changed at a temperature much lower than 275 degrees F.

(c) The third method is one which is suitable for all materials whether in the loom state, finished or proofed. It is to keep the atmosphere of the room in which the samples are exposed previous to testing and in which the testing is car-

ried out in a constant condition of humidity. The relative humidity should be that at which the various textile materials in the grey state will contain their normal amount of moisture, and should be about 70 per cent. When the relative humidity falls below 70 per cent some means should be employed to mix water vapor with the air, and when it goes above 70 per cent to dry the air. Proofed and finished fabrics will not necessarily contain their normal amount of moisture at this degree of humidity, since this will depend on the deliquescent nature of the substances employed in finishing and proofing, but the tests will be strictly comparable when the same substances have been used in finishing and proofing. This is the method employed at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce testing house, and since its adoption there, as a number of American testing houses.

The next factor which influences considerably the strength of a fabric is the type of machine on which the tests are made. There are two types of machines employed for this purpose in this country: (a) machines in which the traveling jaw is pulled out at a constant speed; and (b) machines in which the load is applied to the fabric at a constant rate.

The rate at which a specimen is loaded considerably influences its breaking load. When a high rate of loading is employed the breaking load will be found to be greater than when a low rate is employed.

The most satisfactory constant rate of loading machine employed

for fabric testing has to be kept in equilibrium by the operator turning a hand-wheel, and the accuracy of the testing depends to a great extent on his skill and carefulness. Anyone who has actually made large numbers of tests on this machine will agree that exceptionally great care must be exercised in order to obtain satisfactory tests with the machine. For investigation work in which it is desirable to compare materials of greatly different strengths, structures, weights and elasticities, this is the only type machine on which truly comparable results will be obtained.

For contractual testing, however, in which material is tested against specification figures and where the results obtained are to be comparable only with those obtained on similar materials, I should advocate the use of machines, the moving jaws of which have a constant rate of traverse. The rate of traverse of the traveling jaw should be specified and is generally 18 inches per minute. I advocate the use of this type of machine because very little is left to the skill of the tester except the fixing of the specimen in the jaws. If a constant rate of loading machine were made in which the extension of the test specimen could be taken up by some means other than a handwheel it would certainly be much superior to either of the machines mentioned.

In specifying a strength for a fabric the size of the test specimens to be used should be specified, and a very useful purpose would be served by some authority if they

would or could standardize this size. Today fabrics are tested on all sizes of test specimens from 1 in. wide by 30 in. long to 6-5-8 in. wide by 7 in. long. Sometimes the length which is given is not the length between the jaws but the overall length which includes the portion of the fabric which is clamped in the jaws. So long as the length between the jaws is given it is not necessary to specify the overall length, providing sufficient material is left at each end to permit of the sample being fixed fairly and securely in the jaws.

In 1910, an investigation was carried out at the National Physical Laboratory in order to investigate the effect on the breaking load of different dimensions of test specimens. It was found as a result of this investigation that (1) the strength of a specimen decreases as its length increases and as its width increases; (2) the decrease of strength is no longer operative after the specimen has reached the dimensions of about 2 in. wide by 7 in. long. I would therefore recommend that all cloths be tested on specimens 2 in. wide by 7 in. between the jaws and that the specifications state the specimens be cut 2½ in. and that they be frayed down on either side to the desired width. Six warp and six weft specimens, no two containing the same longitudinal thread, should be tested from each sample, when it will be found that a fair average strength of the material will be obtained. In specifying the strength it should be given as lbs. per in. width whatever the

(Continued on Page 27)

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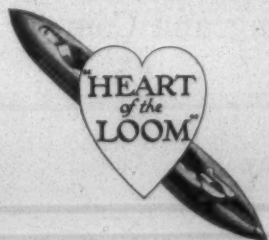
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An Invitation

THE SUCCESS of the last exhibition was so pronounced that many of the exhibitors have already filed their applications for the coming Exposition.

Before the official allotment of space is made, however, the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers extends a most cordial invitation to all Knitting Machinery, Knitted Underwear and Outerwear Manufacturers of every character, Hosiery, Yarn and Mill Equipment makers, to participate in this exhibit and partake of the numerous benefits to be derived — new business — new friends — new ideas — renewal of old acquaintances; all essential to a successful and up-to-date business house.

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Knit Goods Section

British Foreign Trade in Knit Goods.

The United Kingdom occupies a dominating position in supplying the world with wool knit hosiery, according to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. In the field of cotton hosiery and underwear the United Kingdom is an importer rather than an exporter, purchasing large quantities of these goods from the United States, nevertheless, British exports of cotton knit goods are the Scandinavian countries, continental Europe, and the British colonial possessions.

Exports of British knit goods for the first half of 1922 over January-June, 1921, figures, as recorded in the following table, show very substantial increases:

British Exports of Knit Goods.

Knitted, netted or chocheled goods—stockings and hose—of cotton, or of which the chief value is cotton, dozen pairs, unit of six months ending June, 1921, 262,797; six months ending June, 1922, 303,359.

Of wool, or of which the chief value is wool, dozen pairs, six months ending June 1921, 519,016; six months ending June, 1922, 1,498,914.

Underwear and fancy hosiery—of cotton, or of which the chief value is cotton, dozens, six months ending June, 1921, 104,424; six months ending June, 1922, 178,598.

Of wool, or of which the chief value is wool, dozens, six months ending June, 1921, 87,603; six months ending June, 1922, 185,042.

Gloves—of woven fabric, dozen pairs, six months ending June, 1921, 28,057; six months ending June, 1922, 63,761.

Coupled with this expansion of the export trade have been decided reductions in average unit prices of 53 per cent on woolen underwear, 38.5 per cent on cotton underwear, 29.4 per cent on woolen hosiery, 27.8 per cent on cotton hosiery, and 18.8 per cent on gloves of woven fabrics. In these computations due allowance for pound exchange improvement and possible changes in the types of knit goods exported, governed by style and other influences should be made.

Rapid recovery by the British wool knit goods trade from the depression of 1921 is foreshadowed in the return to something like a normal volume, compared with pre-war years, in the exportation of wool knit goods. The export of 1,498,914 pairs of woolen stockings and hose in the six months ending June, 1922, against 519,016 dozen pairs in 1921, represents an increase of 188.8 per cent, and exports of woolen underwear have more than doubled.

Imports of knit goods, particularly hosiery, cotton underwear and gloves, recorded very substantial increases in 1922. The greater part of British imports of cotton hosiery and underwear come from the United States, while woolen hosiery and underwear are purchased largely

from continental Europe, and cotton knit gloves from Germany and Japan according to latest official statistics. Average unit prices for the first half of 1922 as compared with 1921, registered the following declines: Woolen hosiery 55.8 per cent, woolen underwear, 42 per cent, cotton hosiery 40.9 per cent, cotton underwear 27.8 per cent, and cotton gloves 27.2 per cent.

Knitted Novelties Get Attention at Palace Fair.

Most of the orders for various types of knit goods placed at or as a result of the National Merchandise Fair at Grand Central Palace are for novelties, and there is little attention being paid to staple merchandise, according to exhibitors.

This tendency is seen in business in hosiery, underwear and outerwear, it is reported. Women's goods are naturally affected more than men's lines by this demand for novelties, although men's novelties, especially in gold and sport hose, are receiving attention that is denied to staples.

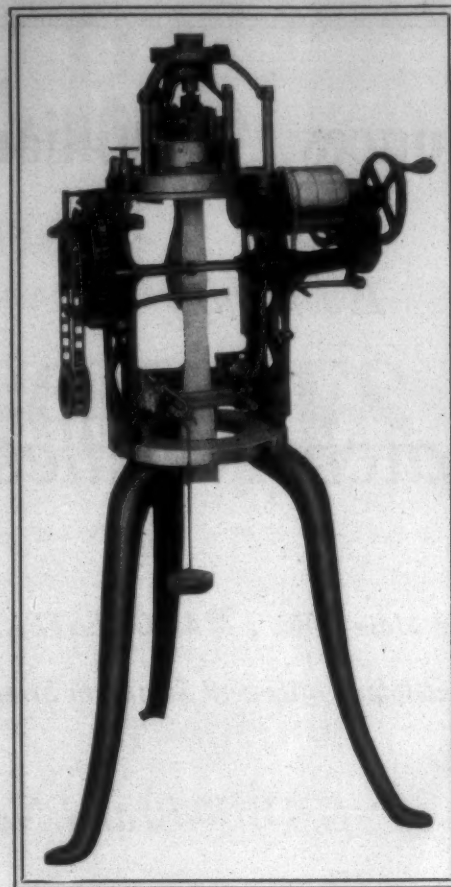
While there are some who state that they are entirely dissatisfied with the results of the fair, others are just as enthusiastic, and display sheaves of orders that, they explain, more than pay for the expenses of the display. New ideas in colors and color combinations, new cuts, models and decorations find the buyers in a receptive mood, it is reported, and prices seem to be of secondary consideration.

The lack of attention to staple goods is explained by sellers and buyers by the fact that the buyers are present at the fair to pick up things that they would be liable to miss otherwise, and that they can, and will, fill their staple requirements in the showrooms later.

Canvassers Price More Than Hosiery Stores.

Commenting on the selling of hosiery by means of canvassers making house to house sales, the current issue of the special news letter of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers says:

"A manufacturer of ladies' seamless silk hosiery relates that some days ago he was in a Broadway store of the United Cigars Stores Co., when a canvasser for an establishment selling to the consumer entered and showed samples of seamless-made with all the marks of the full fashioned. The canvasser, after telling of the wonderful wearing quality of the stockings, applied the nail file test to prove his assertions. The hosiery manufacturer was a patient listener to the salesman's representations, and was especially interested in the nail file test, having read the recent Thieme expose of the trick. While examining the stockings to ascertain how they had stood the rasping of the file, he observed that they bore a mark clearly



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possess all modern improvements, including selvage welt, French welt, double knee, dogless and stripping attachments, with automatic stop motions.

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showing they were made in his mill. The canvasser sold a quarter dozen each to two persons in the cigar store, getting \$5 for three pairs in a dainty box. Less than a business block distant an identical stocking was on sale at \$1.25 a pair, and in another store at \$1.50.

"A Broadway store in the downtown district of New York last week was making a drive with mercerized golf stockings at \$1.15 a pair. The store window was full of them. In the office of a selling agent for a mill not two blocks away, an even better stocking of the identical type was being offered to jobbers at \$4.25 a dozen. Unless the jobber who sold to the retailer referred to was unusually liberal to himself the retailer could not have paid more than \$6 a dozen. At \$1.15 a pair—\$13.80 a dozen—he was taking down a profit of 130 per cent—and manufacturers are told the trade cannot pay prices based on raw materials costs; that the consumer is rebelling against values. No wonder, when fixed on such a margin as in the case of the Broadway store. A leading expert hosieryman of New York who inspected the stockings, read the price ticket and knows mill prices is authority for the foregoing and his report has been checked up and found correct."

Heather and Novelty Hosiery is Selling.

Business is rather quiet in staple hosiery lines at present, with most interest centered around the novelty offerings for fall. Heathers, silk and wool, wool and fine cashmere novelties are being bought in good volume, both by jobbers and retailers, sellers report. Silk and wool mixtures around \$9 a dozen seem to represent the popular grades.

The bogie of long skirts has little terror for the majority of hosiery sellers in this market. They were at first inclined to worry over the possibilities that the proposed new styles would effectively decrease the demand for sport hosiery, but later events have proven this theory unfounded. To begin with, it is explained, skirts are not as short as was predicted, the appearance of length being given by the use of long draped panels, which have practically no value in keeping the wearers' legs warm. In the second place, low shoes will be worn this winter, and with this combination to represent popular demand the retailers are going right ahead with their purchasing of heavy sport hose for this winter.

At the same time there is noticeable a growing demand for silks, which does not seem to be cutting into the heather business at all. It is thought by many sellers that this demand for silks is due in a sense to a desire to be prepared in case the new skirts should possibly affect sport hose, and also to a theory that the new skirts will permit women to wear silk hosiery on mild days during the winter, so that it is expected that many wearers will alternate, wearing heathers on cold days and silk on warmer days, thus creating a good market for both types.

There is little doing in the staple markets. Men's cotton hosiery is

selling fairly well in the cheaper grades, around 95c for 176-needle goods; but although there is a fair demand for artificial silks in some of the rural districts, full-fashioned silk and heather hosiery are the only women's lines enjoying any active demand now, it is reported.

While some houses are now showing their lines for next spring, they are not doing much business for advance delivery yet, they state. Other houses report that they will not show their new lines until after Labor Day, as it is not believed, judging from statements made by the buyers themselves, that the buyers will be in the market for spring goods until next month, and many of them declare that they are going to do much toward filling in their fall requirements for the next couple of weeks.

French Mills Need Cotton.

As soon as the size and quality of the new crop of American cotton is ascertained every cotton mill in France will be in the market, according to Edouard F. Corblet, head of a cotton importing house of Havre, France, who is in New Orleans making a study of the cotton situation.

"Every cotton mill in France is doing well," he said, "and if exchange remains at 12 francs to the dollar the future will be assured of success."

"The mills under stable exchange rates and a good idea of crop conditions will know what to do and where to buy. But if exchange rates fluctuate, the mills will be forced into a policy of procrastination, and when they do buy it would be only in small lots of about 50 bales, whereas under firm conditions they would buy in lots of 1,000 bales."

"The latest Government figures show the crop in America this year too small for world consumption, and I am afraid that prices will be high next spring. The more expensive the cotton, the lower the grades that will be bought, but they must purchase heavily as all the mills have to be kept running to supply the demand for merchandise."

"Most of the war damaged mills of Northern France have been rebuilt and are in operation."

A New Canadian Flax Industry.

Consul Cochran in a report to the Department of Commerce states that an investigation which may duplicate Ireland's flax industry in Canada is now being conducted by Irish manufacturers. Unrest in Ireland has practically brought the whole industry to a standstill and mills are idle because of a lack of raw material. The investigators expect to make an exhaustive survey of Canadian labor conditions and the adaptability of flax to the soils. This may mean the development of a new agricultural interest in the Dominion, if the Canadian farmers are willing to undertake the cultivation of flax. It is possible that large numbers of experts, not only in the growing of flax but in its handling and preparation for the mills also, will be brought to Canada from Ireland.

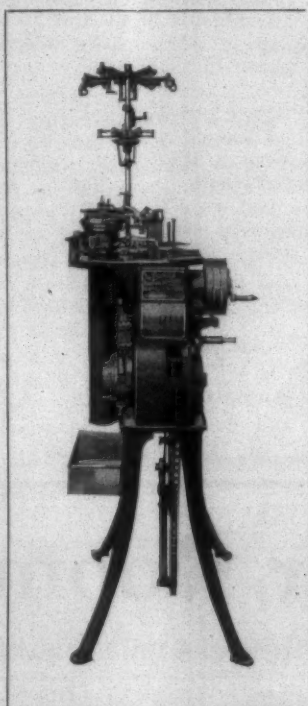
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Buying Coal by Specifications

The subject of coal supplies and the quality of coal secured is of especial interest at this time. The importance of using the same efficient methods in purchasing coal as are used in buying machinery or supplies is shown in the following abstracts from an address by Hubb Bell before the American Society of Testing Materials at a meeting some time ago.

It is remarkable that in many large manufacturing concerns in this country, where every attention is given to systematizing and regulating the departments, little, if any, consideration is given to natural resources, such as coal, the economical consumption of which is one of the most vital questions in the generation of power. The first cost of the fuel, its adaptability to the furnace and economic firing by the fireman, in a great many instances make or break competition and profits.

In the production of steam the first cost of the manufacturer arises; where his initial loss begins and here 50 per cent of his outlay is invested, inasmuch as 50 per cent of the power generation is in the coal pile before the coal is fired. Therefore, the question that confronts the wide-awake president or general manager of up-to-date commercial industries is how, under their present conditions, they are to increase the efficiency and at the same time reduce the cost of their power production.

The answer to this question can

be ascertained only by careful tests of the boiler plant under actual operating conditions; such tests to be conducted by a competent engineer, who will determine, practically and scientifically, what can be expected of the plant in conjunction with the different grades of fuel available in the market, also the most economical methods of firing and the cost of producing power under the existing conditions.

When this is done, the manufacturer is confronted with the bare facts of having used many pounds of coal and having produced so much measurable work. It then becomes a matter of simple arithmetic for him to establish a definite cost for his power production. This test, followed up by systematic daily reports from the boiler room, will give the operator such an understanding of the relative value of horsepower that it will enable him to locate the cause instantly, when excessive rates become apparent and the power department has passed the economical point, because it is a well known fact that loss of steam, clinker trouble and excess coal consumption have, in the majority of cases, proved to be plant defect and operation rather than a poor grade of coal. It then becomes the duty of every operating engineer to furnish such data as may be required for this purpose, and to familiarize himself with the practice and methods involved, wherein he can find

out for himself just what his boiler room is doing.

The engineer who produces the most power for the least money is invariably the man who is giving this question the most consideration. The majority of manufacturing concerns have installed certain boilers and appliances which, to the mind of the constructing engineer, at the time the plant was built, were best suited to the purpose for which they were designed.

Owing to the cost of installation and so forth, it is, in most cases, up to the operating engineer to make the best of the installation as he finds it, although it might often prove more economical by which he is employed to completely remodel the plant. Unfortunately, this is usually out of the question owing to the necessary investment of the extra capital. However, this plant has its gait and this gait can be found and the maximum point of economy determined.

Whether the plant is hand fired, or mechanical stokers are used, or whether the steam producer is a horizontal return-tubular boiler or a water tube boiler, the engineer is given charge of the plant and is expected to produce the best possible results under the existing circumstances. This may or may not be true economy, but it is nevertheless a glaring fact which faces eighty per cent of the stationary engineers.

Again, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing of the fuel, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is done by a purchasing agent whose business is to buy coal as cheaply

as possible, regardless of type and quality. It is usually not the fuel that gives the most heat per ton, but the coal that gives the most bulkular conditions; but he can do this only after testing the several grades which are at the disposal of the purchasing agent.

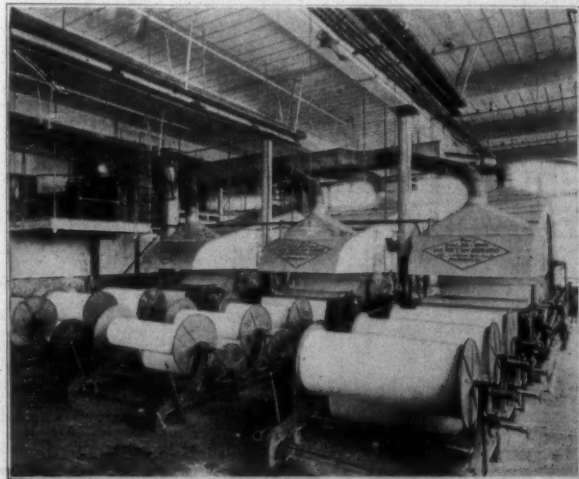
per dollar that is turned over to the engineer for steam producing purposes. This point often works a hardship on the engineer and fireman and is one of the most vital questions of boiler room economy, over which unfortunately the average engineer has no control. The man who controls the burning of the coal and is responsible for it should have a voice in determining which fuel, at the market price, is best adapted to his needs.

With these facts in mind assume, for example, a boiler room of three to five boilers, of either the water tube or horizontal return-tubular type, hand fired, properly installed, equipped with the necessary auxiliaries, and in charge of a competent and wide-awake stationary engineer, a man of common sense, ability and experience in boiler room practice. These are the first essentials of boiler room economy.

The next question to take up is the purchasing of fuel. To be able to produce the best results, the purchasing agent should be in close touch with the engineer and they together should pass upon the choice of the fuel supply. The former is thoroughly in touch with the market conditions and with the different grades of fuel at his disposal; the latter, on the other hand, from his

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is that all steam is properly exhausted through one tube. This not only prevents water from dripping on the yarn while drying, but also reduces very materially the temperature in the SLASHER ROOM.

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experience in burning various grades of coal, can supply the practical information as to which fuel is the best to be used under the particular conditions. This will bring even higher returns.

It has been a surprise to a great many managers and purchasing agents, when this has been done, to learn that such a study of fuel values, made at each individual plant, has resulted in a saving as great as 25 per cent in fuel consumption, with corresponding decreased cost of freight, handling of ash and plant efficiency.

The last year or so I have been fortunate enough to go through several hundred specifications for the purchase of coal. They have been so widely diversified that it is almost impossible to give a direct

The wise purchasing agent, having classified the several grades of coal available in his territory as far as prices are concerned, calls in the service of a competent engineering chemist, who analyzes the fuel and advises him as to its constituents. This, then, establishes a comparative standard of analysis for each of the grades of fuel and gives the buyer an insight into the quality of the commodity he is buying, besides establishing a basis upon which he can place his contract with the coal company supplying the fuel and thereby compel the shipper to furnish, during the life of that contract, a uniform quality of coal within reasonable limits.

This is as far as the purchasing agent can go for the present, and is only one-half of the problem in the placing of his fuel contract. With this information in hand the purchasing agent orders sample cars of the several grades under consideration and turns them over to the operating engineer for practical tests, to determine which coal will work to the best advantage under his particular conditions.

The results of these tests, when reduced to an evaporation from and at 212 degrees Fahrenheit and referred to the different costs per ton, will give the engineer and the purchasing agent a definite comparison of the commercial value to them of the respective fuels. Moreover, with the results of the tests, together with his knowledge of the fuel, the purchasing agent is in a position to place his contract to be best advantage and with precision, putting the responsibility upon the engineer to produce results.

The purchasing agent lets it be known to the different coal companies who are selling coal in his district that his concern is in the market for a certain tonnage of a certain grade of coal, clearly stating his requirements as to delivery, payments, etc., specifying that the coal which he wishes the companies to bid upon shall be guaranteed to maintain a specific analysis. To this inquiry some 15 coal companies put in their bids, together with a guaranteed analysis. After investigating these the purchasing agent cuts down the number probable successful applicants, so to three.

Having reached this point, the purchasing agent orders a sample car from each of these three companies for test purposes, and turns them over to his engineer to decide which is the best for the plant under

existing circumstances. This is as far as the purchasing agent can go for the present; the proposition is now up to the engineer to determine the commercial efficiency of the three grades under consideration for this plant.

In buying an automobile, a pump or a generator, the purchaser usually exhausts the possibility of the make under consideration, and because of the lump sum costs gives rigid instructions regarding the intelligent operation of the machine. In the purchase of fuel, whose cost is no less and usually many times greater, only extended over a continuous period, a corresponding investigation and regular supervision analysis of any individual one. In formulating specifications, it is necessary that the mechanical engineer and the chemist arrive at definite conclusion as to the basis upon which specifications should be drawn and incorporating this basis into a general specification which will suit each particular plant. In other words, no one set of specifications will do for all plants. Therefore, the chief points to be taken into consideration are the different coals available in each territory where the plant is located, their adaptability to the furnace, and their relative cost as referred to their performance.

These questions should be decided after careful fuel tests, by the mechanical engineer in charge of the plant with the assistance of a chemist. When these two have jointly derived the opinion of the several grades of coal under consideration then, and then only, can they draw up a specification which will be acceptable to both the coal man and the purchasing agent.

Coal is a mineral; it is not a manufactured product. You will, therefore, find fluctuations in all mines, over which the mining companies have no control. Bearing this in mind, and in conjunction with a mechanical engineer and a chemist specifications should be drawn up allowing a reasonable leeway. When this is adhered to, I believe that a satisfactory basis for buying coal on specifications can be reached, and can be reached, and that there is no coal company that would not be glad to sell coal on such a basis.

Lyon Silk Market Affected by Artificial Silks.

Recent strides made in the manufacture of artificial silks in France and abroad are occasioning some concern in the Lyon silk market. Vice Consul Fullerton informs the Department of Commerce. Heavier silk goods are expected to have a vogue in the fall and the Lyon market for metal trimmings and bead work is reported to be excellent.

With the initiative of the general government, a lace school has recently been opened at Hanoi, Indo-China, under the instruction of an old pupil of the course in design of the Chambre Syndicale of laces and embroideries. This establishment aims to develop a taste for this industry among the natives, which, it is estimated, could provide work for 150,000 women.

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Advantages of the Filling Wind

Written for The Southern Textile Bulletin by H. D. Martin.

Quite a few mills have changed bobbin, there is less doffing to do over their warp spinning frames to at the spinning frame.

the filling wound system. There are 16. There is also much less shuttling at the looms.

many goods reasons for this movement. The manufacturers who have changed their frames from the warp-wound to the filling wound system have found that they have gained many advantages over the warp-wound system. Those manufacturers who have not yet tried this, neither have studied the many advantages, are asking themselves, what are the advantages? Therefore we will go over the list of advantages, and find out what there is in this system which is gaining more and more popular favor among progressive mill men:

1. The twist in the yarn is much more evenly distributed.

2. More yarn can be put onto the bobbins.

3. The production can be increased, because the frames can be operated at a higher speed.

4. Only one kind of bobbins are required in use by a spinning room.

5. The yarn can be wound off much faster during the process of spooling.

6. There is much less strain on the yarn during the processes of spinning and spooling.

7. The tension, while spinning and spooling, is much more uniform.

8. The quality of the yarn is thus improved and makes much better fabrics for hosiery, yarn and twines.

9. Having all of the frames in the mill on the filling-wound system dispenses with the work of being obligated to change frames back and forth from one system to the other when there is a shortage of either warp or filling.

10. As the spinning and the spooling can be done faster and more smoothly, the work runs better, and the cost of spinning and spooling can be quite materially reduced.

11. Another advantage which automatically presents itself—having one system of spinning removes the constant difference between the help regarding whether they will spin or warp or filling frames. In this way one frame or one process is as good as another and help are not always discriminating between the two as is often the case where there are both warp and filling wound system in the same mill or in the same department.

12. There is not only less variation in the twisting of the yarn, but there is also much less chafing of the yarn.

13. When frames are running with the warp-wound system, it frequently happens that the bobbins are overfilled. When this occurs, the overfilled bobbins wipe the rings and soil the yarn.

14. Another serious disadvantage which is overcome is the prevention of the slack yarn which is made when the bobbins are overfilled. In this case, as soon as a bobbin begins to wipe the ring, the rubbing against the ring slackens the speed of the spindle and therefore makes softer twisted yarn than wanted.

15. As there is more yarn on the

bobbin, there is less doffing to do at the spinning frame.

16. There is also much less shuttling at the looms.

17. It not only increases the efficiency of the loom and the weaver, but the cost of weaving can also be reduced.

18. Less waste is made by the filling-wound system than by the warp wound process.

19. It requires less spindles to spin a given amount of yarn. This is in itself a big advantage as less money need be tied up in working floor space, supplies, and for cost of maintenance. Or looking at this new system from another angle, having made the change, a larger production can be secured from the same equipment or without further investment.

20. It costs less for machinery equipment as usually spinning frames are purchased with both warp and filling motion or a combination of both. It costs less to make a filling motion by itself than to make a combination of the two, or to make two separate ones.

The filling motion also reduces the cost of spooling machinery. As the yarn is wound off from over the top of the bobbin, it only needs dead spindles upon which to hold the bobbins upright. This does away with either live ball bearing spindles, bobbin, tension motion, or the still more expensive bobbin holders or pockets.

21. The filling wound system is already beginning to do away with the cost of bobbins themselves. This has already been brought about very successfully by two or three mills which are now spinning filling on paper tubes or almost directly upon the bare spindles.

22. This in turn reduces freight rates per pound of yarn when shipped as it is unnecessary to pay freight on wooden bobbins nor the return freight on them when same were required to be returned.

23. As more yarn thus wound can be put into cases it takes less cases and thus reduces the cost of cases when shipping filling yarn.

24. Spindles which are loaded with the heavy wooden bobbins wear out sooner on account of the extra initial weight carried and also on account of excess vibration caused by wooden bobbins. The paper tube is much lighter and is so uniformly made that it is practically non-vibrating.

25. When the paper tubes are employed the spindles consume less power.

26. They also consume less oil.

27. They are also less likely to be jarred out of true and thus required less re-setting.

28. The induced smoother speed motion increases the life of the ring and the ring traveler and the spindle.

29. This reduces the breakage of ends.

30. Filling-wound bobbins do not snarl so easily as warp-wound bobbins. Therefore there is a constant reduction in the amount of snarly

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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bobbins by having the new system. 31. As the filling-wound yarn can be spooled more rapidly than warp-wound yarn, the yarn is cleaned off better at the spoolers. This is because the ends are passing through the new filling-wound tension motions so swiftly that it frees the yarn from the leaf and neps and other surface dirt.

32. Still another valuable point which must not be overlooked. The filling-wound system is a great traveler saver. This is because with the warp-wound system as the warp bobbin becomes filled, the traveller is kept at one constant extremely high speed. This overheats the traveler, takes the temper out and causes same to wear out rapidly. As the traveler becomes worn it has more bearing surface on the ring. This greatly increases the friction and this abnormal friction causes the traveler to overheat. This not only makes the traveler wear out sooner, but it burns the yarn at times, injures the rings, and the ragged edge of the traveler often cuts the yarn.

The filling-wound system entirely eliminates this by the constant change from the higher speed to the lowest speed as distinguished between the empty bobbin and the full bobbin. When the ring rail is at the top of the cone or nose of the bobbin the traveler is traveling at the slower speed. When the ring rail is at the base of the cone the traveler is speeding the highest. The filling motion breaks this up so often while the bobbins are building that it rests the ring traveller and prevents the mischiefs mentioned.

33. Lastly another great fact must not be overlooked, and that is the matter of improvement which all filling wound yarn affords—colored work manufacturing. There is nothing so important in a colored fancy goods mill, than to have the yarns evenly dyed, and to have all streaks also flat and dead spots entirely eliminated.

As filling-wound yarn is more evenly twisted and tensioned, the various colors will not clout or run so much into the lesser twisted spots. Hard twisted spots receive the dye only on the outside or absorb the dye only in proportion as the twist in the yarns permit. Softer twisted yarns receive the colors all through and dye solid. Now it stands to reason that a process like the filling-wound system which levels the twist in the yarn will dye even more than it will when the warp process twists the yarn harder in spots than others.

It is the same way with yarns which are to be bleached. Hard twisted yarns do not bleach so well nor so readily as the softer twisted yarns. Therefore the filling-wound system is a vast improvement for the requirements of the colored goods trade.

Thirty-three different valuable advantages have been mentioned to show the superiority of the filling-wound system over the warp-wound system of spinning warp yarn.

Each advantage which has been mentioned is so plainly self-proven in practice, that it is to be wonder-

ed that not more mills have changed over before now.

Novelty Fabrics for Spring.

Wash fabrics buyers who are temporarily passing by displays of new printed designs on staple cloths for spring, 1923, are buying small quantities of novelty fabrics. They are generally taking quantities large enough to warrant supplying sales samples for men on the road, says the Journal of Commerce.

The mills making of fine light weight yarn dyed specialties, like Gaze Marvel and goods of tissue construction, generally have covered in as much business as they can handle till November or December and there is no doubt of the wide popularity of goods of this class.

The new fabrics that are now attracting attention are of novel construction. The imported trend recently has been toward fine box loom ratines, many of the goods being weighty and very beautiful in colorings. Some of the new lines of foreign crepes are very heavy and are shown in bright and dull shades. Many of these crepes have decorations woven on them.

Some of the latest domestic goods appearing in samples are on voile slubs and roving yarns, many of them woven on box looms and some few on jacquards. The tendency of designing in fabrics for the moment is to bring out cloths that will drape well and not too weighty for summer use. It is expected that the large use of longer skirts and possibly fuller skirts as the season develops will give many opportunities for sales of these goods especially to the cutting trade.

Illustrating the new tendencies in a striking way is a line offered by John Farnum Company, under the trade mark Chanticleer Fabrics. While there is some suggestion of French designing along crepe and ratine lines, the Chanticleer is distinctly an American product in designing and production and from anything shown to date. The goods are in 36-inch widths, ranging in price from 37½¢ to 67½¢ net and for the most part are woven on box looms on a specially constructed crepe ground. Some of the cloths are decorated in leno effects.

While there is a holdness of color in comparison with the many staples in fine yarn fabrics offered for spring, the use of different colors on each weave gives a variety and snap to the line that is quite out of the ordinary in American styling.

Many of the goods have ratine and club yarn decorations. Some are shown in stripes of alternating waves, leno and ratine, for example. One is a distinct pongee in two tone effects, the two colors used on different numbers being so sharply differentiated that buyers feel they must have the whole line or nothing.

L'Industrie Textile reports that recent statistics show that there are 1,520 factories in Spain engaged in the cotton industry, the greater part of these in the province of Barcelona. These factories employ 1,252,910 spindles, 2,859 jacquard looms, and 39,940 ordinary machines.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922

Shaking Our Foundations.

We are today in the midst of a critical period of our national life and the very foundations of our Government are being rudely shaken by the attitude of union labor.

It is no new idea that a free man has a right to secure work whenever and wherever he can and that no other citizen has a right to drive him away from the work that he chooses and yet it appears that we must establish that principal more firmly or else shake the very foundations of our Government.

The position of union labor in the present railroad and coal strikes is unsound and based upon dishonest premises.

"The only difference between a slave and a free man," said Gompers, in a recent interview, "is that a free man has the right to quit work while the slave has not. Take away the free man's right to quit work and you make him a slave."

Nobody has intimated that any man has not the right to quit work or to strike and Gompers knows that to be the case.

A statement of that kind is dishonest, as it is made only for the purpose of confusing the issue.

Gompers asserts that a man has a right to quit work; but ignores the proposition that a free man has a right to work.

Union leaders harp upon the right of a man to strike or quit work, but never discuss the right of a man to work because they know that their position can not be sustained.

The real contention of union labor is, however, that men should not be allowed to take the jobs which they leave and thereby prevent them from accomplishing the ends sought.

Union leaders believe that the strike is their only way of enforcing collective bargaining and their wrath turns against the man, who by accepting work, interferes with their bargaining, but at the same time they dare not come out in the

open and deny any man's right to work.

In the public mind union labor has a right to make just demands and to oppose unfair reductions and the solution of the strike problem would seem to be wage commissions that would determine whether or not demands or reductions were fair or unreasonable.

Such a commission, composed of three railroad employees, three railway officials and three men representing the public did consider railway wages and after months of careful consideration decided that certain reductions were justified.

Instead of accepting that decision the union leaders placed the railway shopmen upon a strike and they are in the position of striking for wages to which they are not entitled according to the verdict of an impartial commission.

Some years ago we were favorably inclined toward Government ownership of railroads, but it has developed that Government ownership would mean political ownership and that in order to secure the votes of the railway employees the politicians would give them exorbitant wages which would come out of the pockets of the people through the medium of excessive freight rates.

To favor Government ownership of railroads today is to favor taking a portion of the earning of the farmer and the laborer and giving it as excessive pay to railway employees.

It is to favor a tax upon the many for the benefit of a few.

A man who operates a lathe in a railroad shop is not entitled to receive more than he could secure operating a lathe in a private machine shop.

The farmer who would charge the wife of a railway machinist more for corn and beans than he charges outside people would be condemned and yet the railway machinist demands more for his labor than he could sell it in the outside market.

There is no honesty, no fairness, or justice in the demand of railway

labor for the wages for which they are striking today.

The settlement of the railway strike is a minor matter as the great problem of this country today is the more firmly establishing the right of a free man to work with out interference and at the same time allowing labor some means of obtaining fair wages.

The solution would seem to be arbitration or wage boards, but the railway unions at least have repudiated that system of settlement.

At Salisbury and Spencer, N. C., armed railway strikers are parading the streets and defying men to alight from passing trains and the State of North Carolina, at a large expense, has five hundred soldiers nearby.

Within the railroad shops at Spencer are several hundred men exercising their right to work, but in constant danger of personal injury or death at the hands of the strikers.

In a few weeks the strikers will be back at work at the reduced wages against which they struck, but with the loss of several weeks much needed pay envelopes and unless we miss our guess some of them will have human blood upon their hands.

Their leaders, the men who called them out upon this strike, will draw their pay throughout the strike and having caused one disturbance will feel free to live in idleness until another strike is needed to revive the interest of union members.

How long shall the State of North Carolina be called upon to drag men away from their business and send them, as soldiers, to force men to let other men exercise their right to work?

How long shall men beat and kill other men, who refuse to obey their commands against working, and go unpunished?

How long shall union men discuss the undeniable right of men to quit work and yet refuse to admit the right of men to work?

The very foundations of our Government are shaking when such things exist and there is a call for thinking men to frame legislation that will better protect our citizens and swiftly punish those who try to over-ride our laws.

The Yarn Situation.

We have made somewhat of an investigation and from the results of same are confident that stocks of yarns held by Southern yarn mills are not forty per cent of the amount held six months ago.

In the course of our investigation we have only found one mill whose stocks of yarn were fifty per cent of those of six months ago and that mill has practically the same stock because they believe in higher prices and have adopted the policy of not reducing the amount they have been holding.

In spite of the above fact practically all numbers of yarn are at or below cost and yarn mills are operating week after week without profit.

If a concerted movement was made to advance quotations we believe they could be obtained without much effect but the yarn mills seem

to lack the nerve and there is always the group who on any advance would have to compete with their own yarns in the hands of speculators.

It is a great business, this operating of yarn mills without profit to the stockholders. Of course, the yarn speculator gets his profit but unless they happen to "hit it right on cotton" the average yarn mill might as well be idle.

In no other industry in this country is the sale of the output handled upon such a foolish and unbusiness-like basis.

The Coal Operators.

The coal strike, as far as the soft coal operators are concerned, is over and the coal miners have gone back to work at their old wages and under the "check off" system under which the mine owners take the union dues out of each miners pay envelope and deliver them to the union officials.

The result of the strike has been increased prices for coal and increased profits for the coal operators and there is at least a suspicion that the strike was called by connivance in order to boost the price of coal.

It is certain that the coal operators profited by the strike.

Needing coal badly the cotton mills will have to pay the price and buy where they can, but they should register a vow to rectify this situation in the future.

The "check off" system means that the coal operators pay the miners' union dues in addition to their wages and that the money contributed to the support of the union is added to the price of coal.

The cotton mills that buy coal from such operators are therefore paying an additional price for every ton and that additional price supports in idleness a lot of union officials.

When the present situation has adjusted itself the mills should refuse to buy coal from the owners of any mine that permits "check off" system. If such a policy could be made general the "check off" system would soon be discarded and the coal strikes would not be so frequent.

Dutch West Indies Favor American Shirts.

Ready-made shirts, principally from America find a good market in Curacao, according to a dispatch received at the Department of Commerce from Consul Rairden, Curacao. Silk shirts are not in favor, however, as they are not serviceable in tropical countries. Silk and cotton mixed shirts are popular and retail at \$5 each, fiber silk striped shirts at \$3.50 each and common cotton shirts range at retail from \$1.75 to \$3 each.

Cotton Receipts, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Receipts of cotton at Pernambuco for the period September 1, 1921 to July 26, 1922, amounted to 185,800 bales of 80 kilos as compared with 124,000 for the previous year, says a cable from Commercial Attache Schurz, Rio de Janeiro.

Personal News

Matthew Booth has resigned as second hand in carding at Halifax Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va.

Chas. Thaxon has been promoted to second hand in carding at Halifax Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va.

John Gillis has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

F. W. Gurry of Etantor, Ga., has become general manager of the Morven Cotton Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.

J. F. Lehman has resigned as overseer carding at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

D. O. Wylie, overseer at Scranton Lace Company, Scranton, Pa., has been visiting his brother, H. S. Wylie, overseer of weaving at Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. K. Dunn, formerly overseer carding at the Manchester Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Bibb Mill No. 2, of the same place.

Jno. W. Long, superintendent of the National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., paid us a visit last week while in Charlotte securing some repair parts for their cotton gin.

Phil Marsden, superintendent of Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., is spending a vacation at Hampton Beach, N. H. He expects to attend the Southern Textile Exposition next Fall.

Superintendent O. A. Reaves, of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., has moved into a handsome new home just completed for him by the company.

James B. Laughlin has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. T. Brownlee, president of the Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., has been appointed by Gov. Alfred A. Taylor, of Tennessee, as a member of a commission the Southern Commercial Congress that will study European conditions.

C. M. Hemphill, superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Greer plant, Greer, S. C.

J. C. Montjoy, superintendent of the Greer plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Monaghan plant of the same company, at Greenville, S. C.

R. G. Mims has resigned as overseer of weaving at the LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., to accept the position of night overseer of weaving at the Union division of

the Consolidated Textile Corporation, at LaFayette. Mr. Mims will take a vacation of several weeks before entering his new duties.

J. T. Barclay, formerly overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala., has accepted the position of general second hand in No. 2 spinning with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

John W. Price, master mechanic and electrician at Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., has been granted a leave of absence, with full pay, or from four to six weeks in order that he may make a special study of motors in the plant of the General Electric Company, at Lynn, Mass.

Walter Rigby, of Bibb City will be transferred to the factory manager's office of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., where he will look after long staple cotton and have general supervision of all testing. He will also be in active charge of the test rooms of the various mills of the Bibb company.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., With A. B. Carter.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., who has been salesman for the Grinnell Company has resigned that position to become associated with A. B. Carter, of Gastonia, Southern representative for a number of well known machinery and supply houses.

Mr. Barnes, in his new connection will cover Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and adjacent territory.

A. S. Douglas Dead.

A. S. Douglas, president of the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., and pioneer business man of that place, died last week at St. Margaret's Infirmary, Montgomery, Ala., after an illness of several months.

Mr. Douglas, besides his mill interests, was actively identified with numerous other concerns, both as a manufacturer and a banker. He was also prominent in religious, fraternal and educational work. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and a step son.

Study Textiles in European Centers.

Dever Little, superintendent Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has completed his arrangements to sail on September 5 on the Mauretania, for Europe. He will arrive in England on September 10 and will be joined by Robert S. Mebane, Jr., who is now in England visiting Col. James N. Norlick, in London, England. Messrs. Mebane and Little, while in Europe sightseeing, will devote right much time to the textile industry and the development in this branch of commerce in the European countries. As they are both connected with cotton mills here they expect to be helped by the information received by visiting the European mills. Messrs. Mebane and Little expect to arrive back home about the first of December.

W. G. Sirrine Opens Washington Office.

It is announced that William G. Sirrine, Councillor at Law, who is the President of Textile Hall Corporation at Greenville, South Carolina, has formed a connection at Washington with Messrs Miller & Chevalier, leading attorneys there, who specialize in practice before the Courts, Commissioners and government departments in Washington, including cases involving Federal Income, Estate and other taxes.

Mr. Sirrine now has an office at Washington with them in the Southern building. Messrs. Miller & Chevalier also have an office in New York, No. 61 Broadway, and Mr. Sirrine will spend a part of his time there. His name will appear in the next issue of the telephone directories in Washington and New York.

Arrangements have been made by which any business directed to Mr. Sirrine at either of the addresses given above, or at Greenville, will be immediately attended to.

The affairs of Textile Hall are well organized and Mr. Sirrine will continue to direct that institution. The Fifth Southern Textile Exposition will be held October 19th to 25th and promises to be the most successful ever staged.

Next spring there will be three and perhaps four expositions, namely, Southeastern Pure Food Show, The U. S. Good Roads Exposition, The Carolina Pharmaceutical Show, and in the fall the big exhibit of textiles and other things made south of the Potomac to be known as the "Maid-in-the-South" show.

Matters have been arranged so that each one of these big affairs is thoroughly organized and conducted under the co-operation of the committee who are interested in the industry mainly represented by the show.

For the Fifth Southern Textile Exposition the Executive Committee is composed of the following:

Jno. A. McPherson, Milton G. Smith, Guy B. Foster, Waller Goldsmith, Sam R. Zimmerman, W. D. Parrish, W. F. Robertson, Edwin Howard, E. F. Woodside, W. T. Adams.

The officers of the show are as follows:

Manager, Earle Mauldin; Assistant Manager, W. Hayne Perry; Auditor, D. B. Stover.

Mill Operative Heir to Vast Estate.

Greensboro, N. C.—J. H. Browning, a workman in the White Oak cotton mill here, finds himself changed almost overnight from a poor day laborer to several times a millionaire, one of the heirs to a fortune of one hundred and fifty million dollars, left by his uncle, who died possessed of some of the richest oil land in Texas.

Today, answering the questions of a newspaper man, he stated that he had just heard from his lawyer, and he estimates that his share of the vast estate will be about 15 million dollars, at least.

His lawyer has been in Texas looking after his interest for some time, but not until today did Mr. Browning let it be known that he will become possessor of a fortune that fairly staggers his imagination.

He expects to get the money within the near future, before the end of September shall arrive, at least.

"What shall you do with your money?" he was asked.

"I haven't made any definite plans," he replied.

Meantime, he is working on, rolling cloth in the weave room of the mill earning a few dollars weekly. He does not seem at all excited by the prospects of getting a great pile of money.

The estate of his uncle, Thomas Browning, will be divided among 36 heirs. He died without widow or children and left no will. T. H. Browning and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Purdy, the latter of Greenville, S. C., are expected to get more than the average amount after division, as they are the only living children of their parents.

Thomas Browning has been dead six years and J. H. Browning does not know just what has caused the delay in the settlement of the estate. However, according to a letter just received from his lawyer, quick action is expected.

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J. T. MORELAND, President

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

South Boston, Va.—The Halifax Cotton Mills are putting in two new 150-horse power boilers.

Prendergast, Tenn.—Leslie, Evans & Co., of New York, will be selling agents for the Prendergast Cotton Mills, after their new looms are installed.

Atlanta, Ga.—It is reported that the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills contemplate the installation of a small amount of additional machinery.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Cotton Mills are putting down the floor in their new weave shed. Two hundred E model 44" Draper looms are there ready to be erected. They will start up on pajama checks.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Patterson Mills have purchased 256 automatic gingham looms from the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and will also make some addition to their carding and spinning.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Johnston Mills, direct selling agents for a large number of yarn mills, with home offices here and branches in New York and Philadelphia, have also opened an office in Boston. The location is at 88 Broad Street, D. A. Garrick will have charge of the Boston office.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—Considerable improvement is being made at the bag manufacturing plant of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. Thirty-six new sewing machines and two new hemming machine have been installed. All of the machinery in the plant is being re-arranged and all overhead shafting removed and individual electric motors installed.

Hillsboro, N. C.—The first industrial plant in North Carolina to close because of the scarcity of fuel due to the strike of coal miners is the Bellevue Manufacturing Co., which closed recently. It is a producer of cotton yarns and employs about 150 persons. The plant has been recently enlarged and has been in operation for about 10 years, formerly producing hosiery. The shut down is only temporary and orders are being placed for coal for it.

Durham, N. C.—Sale of the Lawrence Cotton Mills of this city to the Marvin Cotton Mills Co. has been announced. The mills have been closed down for the past year but will be immediately reopened by the new management for the manufacture of ladies' dress goods. The new company proposes to start turning out finished products by Sept. 15. F. W. Gerry, of Madison, Ga., has been named resident manager of the company.

Charlotte, N. C.—The recent \$600,000 first mortgage six per cent serial

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414 REALTY BUILDING

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- 1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.
- 1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.
- 1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.
- 1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

Used, good condition.

Also Robbins & Myers new Motors, from 50 H. P.
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If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

gold bond issue of the Mecklenburg Mills Co. have been taken up, according to P. W. Brooks & Co., of New York. The proceeds of the issue will be used in the reduction of current indebtedness and the payment of small local mortgages, for the installation of a bleaching plant at one of the mills and to supply additional working capital.

Operations for the year 1922 show a substantial profit, it is stated, and the company expects the figures for the full year to be large, being augmented by the earnings of the proposed bleaching plant.

Average net earnings available for bond interest for the 10 years, 1912 to 1921 inclusive, were \$150,968 per year before depreciation and federal taxes. During the three years 1919-1921 inclusive net annual sales amounted to \$2,184,118 and net profits available for bond interest before depreciation and federal taxes, \$204,713, it is reported.

The present bonds are convertible, at the option of the holder, par for par, into eight per cent cumulative preferred stock on or before April 1, 1927, with adjustment of interest and dividend.

Clover, S. C.—Preliminary construction work on the Hampshire Spinning mill of Clover, to occupy a site in the southern section of Clover near the Hawthorn mill, was gotten under way Friday, when dirt for the foundation was broken.

Construction of this new mill, which is to be occupied with 20,000 spindles and possibly more means a big thing for Clover at this time and will result in the turning loose of a weekly payroll that is badly needed by apathetic business just at this time.

It is understood that the Gaston Construction company, which has the contract for erecting the Hampshire, will employ a large force of men here and other large forces will be employed by sub-contractors. Much sand will be needed, which it is understood, will be taken from neighboring beds, a large rock crusher will be installed to crush the necessary rock and for several months the southern end of town will present a scene of hustle and activity.

The Minter Homes corporation, of Greenville, who have the contract to build several score houses for the village of the new cotton mill, are proceeding rapidly with their work, and already construction of these houses has reached such stage as to give one some conception of its appearance. All of the houses which vary in size from three to six rooms each, and possibly a few larger, are being built of the best material and are of most attractive design.

The brick community house, which will serve the Hawthorn and Hampshire mills, is also assuming such proportions as to give assurance that it will not be a great while before it will be ready for use.

Progress in Starting Amoskeag.

Manchester, N. H.—The Amoskeag has 4,001 looms in operation with over 2,375 workers employed, Agent William P. Straw said yesterday in an official statement.

These figures do not include overseers and salaried employees, he said. These number about 135 overseers, 200 second hands and 50 salaried clerks.

"Statements to the effect that goods completed have been of an inferior quality, and have been sacrificed by the mills are wholly unfounded," Col. Straw said, adding that the largest buyer on the company's book has complimented the Amoskeag on the excellent quality of the goods.

Mills to Exhibit in Made-in-Carolina Exposition.

One of the features of the second Made-in-Carolinas Exposition, which is to be held in Charlotte in October will be the large number of exhibits from cotton mills in the Carolinas. Many of the mills were represented last year and a larger number of mills exhibits is expected this year. Among the mills that have already taken space at the Exposition are the following:

Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville; Delgado Mills, Wilmington; Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Stonecutter, Spindale and other mills controlled by the Tanner interests at Spindale; Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte; Chatham Mfg. Co., Winston-Salem; Blue Bell Overall Co., Greensboro; Leaksville Woolen Mills, Leaksville and Charlotte; Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Morroweb and Monarch Mills, Dallas; National, Majestic, Sterling, Chronicle, Imperial and Crescent Mills, Belmont; Trenton and Dixon Mills, Gastonia; Ranlo and Spencer Mountain Mills, Ranlo; McLean Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.; Gray-Se-park Chain of Mills, Gastonia; McAden Mills, McAdenville; American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly; Brown Bag Co., Statesville; Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville; Myers & Rankin chain of Mills, Gastonia; Lilly Mill and Power Co., and Cleveland Mill and Power Co., Shelby; Coast Brand Overall Co., Charlotte.

International Cotton Mills in Strong Condition.

Boston.—The Boston News Bureau: The balance sheet of the International Cotton Mill Company, as of June 30, 1922, after adjustments brought about by strike conditions,

and the Stark Mills sale, shows the company is now in as strong position, after the difficulties of the past two and a half years.

"Current assets of \$10,700,000 are not far from twice current liabilities; cash and receivable totaling \$6,300,000 are almost equal to current payables amounting to \$6,660,000. The inventory totaled \$4,385,000, and was taken at the cost or market, except for inventory held for firm orders.

Surplus of assets for common stock, after allowing for bonds and preferred, has been greatly reduced, but not wiped out, standing at \$3,702,000, or \$25.50 a share.

Its business has so improved during recent weeks that orders have been issued to place all American mills except LeRoy at 100 per cent capacity. Directors now believe that adjustments in the company's affairs are closed, and that it is in position to go forward successfully. Income accounts for the first half of the current year shows net after taxes of \$48,143.

Operatives Get Economy Dividend.

Danville, Va.—Nearly \$50,000 per month is being paid to the 5,000 operatives of the Riverside and Dan River Mills in the form of an economy dividend payable under its industrial policy. The dividend paid out last week was 12½ per cent.

Lost Production Through New England Strike.

The Daily News Record estimate of lost production caused by the New England cotton mill strike, through Saturday, August 19, is 315,650,465 yards.

Reports last week from Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, were that little over 4,000 looms were in operation, with progress being made steadily.

Pacific Mills renewed its proposition to the workers last week, to pay, on October 2, the wool sorters and other worsted department employees, as well as cotton and worsted loomfixers, the former rate of wages, dating back to September 1. So far as their other operatives are concerned, there was no general statement. The Pacific Mills had previously stated that, if its operatives would return to work under the offer of June 23, the management would discuss with them what adjustment should take place on October 2. "It was also stated that the Pacific Mills felt certain that they would be able to come to an agreement with their employees and

make an increase in wages on October 2 so as to pay as high wages as are paid elsewhere for similar lines of work."

Great Falls Manufacturing Company, of Somersworth, N. H., is running about 5 per cent, a gain of 5 per cent was reported, the plant now going 50 per cent.

Letters About Coal.**The Dessar Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.**

Aug. 19, 1922.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We notice in today's paper a statement from you that Carolina plants must soon close down because of coal.

Until May 1st, the writer was in charge of mine connections and coal purchases for one of the largest jobbers in this section. We are new in the selling game but not new in the purchasing end, and we can supply a very good size tonnage to the mills in your section that are in need.

We are addressing you because you no doubt know the mills that are in distress and can either refer them to us or advise us who they are and we can get in touch with them promptly.

We refer you to Bradstreet's. Our commercial rating is not large, but if you will write to Mr. John Wray, the manager of the Chattanooga office, he can advise you of the writer's experience, ability and standing in the trade.

Yours very truly,

THE DESSAR COMPANY.

D. S. Riddle, Mgr

Jacksonville, Fla.,

Aug. 19, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Your statement in today's Times Union regarding the mills closing down on account of the coal and rail conditions interests me, as I have reversed the rule of two cords of wood being equal to one ton of coal.

With my system, the mills can be run with Pitch Pine cord wood at about one-fourth the present price of coal, with wood at five dollars per cord.

With more uniform steam and where wood is being used, my method will cut the bill in too.

We will make installations free anywhere steam is used just as soon as we can get our men to the job.

Installations made when the plant is shut down for a few hours.

Our charges being one half the

value of fuel saved for a period of five years, payable monthly, at prevailing prices at time of settlement. Would like to get a list of steam users. Installations made under contract only.

I shall start my system right away. Patent applied for.

Yours respectfully,

DAWSON CONCKIRE,

705 West 22nd Street,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Japanese Worrying.

Tokio.—Great interest is evinced in regard to the future of cotton spinning industry in Japan owing to the rise in the cost of production and the development of cotton spinning in China, says Diamond, a financial newspaper. The remarkable development of spinning industry in Japan was mainly due to the cheap cost of labor and the demand in China but the factors which have made the cotton spinning industry so prosperous are fast disappearing and grave fears are expressed in some quarters that the industry is threatened with a serious crisis.

There are three ways in which the cotton yarn turned out of the Japanese spinning mills is disposed of. Thirty to 40 per cent is exported, a portion is manufactured into cotton cloths by the spinning mills themselves and exported and a greater portion is consumed by the weavers other than the spinning mills.

The output of yarn has been increasing since the withdrawal of the restriction in December last but this has not resulted in an increase of stock owing to an increased amount of export as well as the consumption of yarn by the spinners for the manufacture of cotton cloths for export.

Exports of yarn dropped from 569,990 bales in 1914 to 292,260 bales in 1921. Still cotton yarn does not seem to show signs of over supply but it is quite possible that with the extension of producing capacity adopted by many mills and the establishment of new mills together with the fact increasing output of the spinning mills in China, and the consequent falling-off of demand for Japanese yarn times will come sooner or later when the spinning industry in Japan will suffer from a serious crisis.

Cotton Data Bill Passed.

Washington, D. C.—The bill directing the Department of Commerce to collect statistics of cotton on hand throughout the world on July 31 of each year and publish this information was passed by the Senate

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

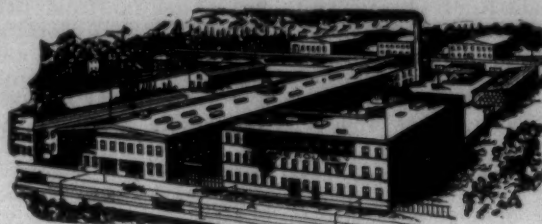
These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Gen. Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

Knit Goods Body to Work With Bureau of Standards.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has completed arrangements for having a representative of the association work in Washington in co-operation with the Textile Division of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in connection with research work affecting raw materials and machinery used in the knit goods industry. The arrangement was decided upon at a conference in New York this week between John Nash McCullaugh, consulting industrial manager and F. R. McGowan, chief of the Textile Division of the Bureau of Standards.

The association's representatives

will be E. M. Schencke, of East Orange, N. J., an experienced knit goods manufacturer. He will take up his duties at Washington at once.

The proposal to have the manufacturers' association represented in the Bureau of Standards was strongly advocated by President Joseph H. Zens at the annual meeting in Philadelphia last May and when in New York last week Mr. Zens indicated that the plan was about to be consummated.

When the announcement of the new appointment was made by Mr. McGowan and Mr. McCullaugh it was indicated that the hosiery and underwear industries are two of the few textile industries which do not have methods of testing to designate properties and measurement of properties of their products. A survey of the situation shows that no one method is in existence. The following is a list of tests which are suggested to denote the performance and qualities of hosiery: Breaking strength, bursting strength, tearing strength, absorption of moisture, heat retaining properties, fastness to dyes and abrasion. These tests may be used to advantage in the contract for the purchase of materials and the manufacture of the material as well as in the selling end. With reference to breaking strength, it is not so much a matter of developing machines as it is a standard and universal method of breaking. The type, speed, and capacity of machine, test specimens, and dimensions of jaws are very important

and should be standardized, selecting as nearly as practicable the methods now commercially used in other textile branches.

In addition to assisting manufacturers the research work of the Bureau of Standards will be used in drawing up standard specifications for hosiery and underwear purchased by the various Government departments. The Government, it is said, is desirous of obtaining information from the individual groups of manufacturers of different commodities which will be of assistance in preparing specifications for materials used in Government activities. These facts are obtained through what is known as the Federal Specification Board, the Bureau of Standards being represented on the Board. It is suggested that a committee be appointed from the association to work with this Government committee and the representatives will probably be Mr. Zens, the president, and Mr. McCullaugh.

As a result of the innovation members of the association will be able to resort to scientific methods of testing where claims of poor merchandise are made instead of relying on the trite thumb now in vogue.

Knit Goods Active at Chemnitz.

Berlin.—A number of Chemnitz knit goods manufacturers, who some time ago complained that their industry was heading to an abyss of business paralysis, are now stating they have orders on hand to keep their plants active until the end

of this year, in some cases well into January and February of next year, according to Berlin Bureau of the Daily News Record. They refuse to quote fixed prices, in marks, but nearly all the foreign buyers they deal with, it is contended, are given fixed prices in the currency of their country, with a 10 per cent price reservation, contingent upon an increase of wages in the course of completing any particular order.

The German retailers, however, have put up with all the stringencies arising out of the present chaos of mark slump and high prices for raw materials. "Calculation is impossible," says the Association of German Knit Goods Manufacturers, "and our members have to adjust their prices to the market situation on the day of delivery." This means that all purchases are of a somewhat problematic character, in that every decrease of the mark brings a rise in the cost of raw materials, and, after a short period, also an increase in wages.

While it was the custom formerly to conclude wage agreements terminating after two months, these so-called "Tarife," or wage tariffs which generally are for a group of workers of one industry, terminate automatically as soon as the mark has gone beyond a certain limit set forth in these agreements. Wage contracts effected last May, basing on a value of the dollar of 300 marks have been cancelled, and the new ratio is now 600 marks to the dollar. Accordingly, it is believed the next few days will bring 100 per cent of

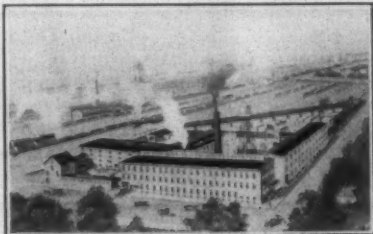
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Catalog on Request

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SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

wages—or prolonged strikes, which the industry seeks to avoid, seeing the volume of orders on hand.

Lisle socks, which are now retailing at 225 marks a pair, already cost 200 marks a pair if ordered today. Silk stocks, an article in much demand at this time of summer, are 1,200 marks a pair, but the retailers, wishing to replenish their stocks are now quoting prices of 1,300 marks a pair, at the factory, with the chance that by the time they obtain delivery these same stockings may cost them 2,000 marks a pair.

Artificial silk knit dresses, which are featured by most of the department stores in town, are priced at 4,000 marks, for simple designs, and between 5,000 marks and 10,000 marks for better designs, with elaborate embroidery and other trimmings. Almost every German woman considers such knit costumes, jumpers, and similar attire an essential part of her wardrobe. The demand is extraordinary heavy, accordingly, and the prices are adjusted to meet this demand. It is no uncommon occurrence to be quoted 5,000 marks for one such dress one day, and 6,000 marks the next, so quickly are the prices changed to meet the market situation. Fixed prices are a thing of the past, and no one seems to expect them.

A large Chemnitz manufacturer of fabric gloves is reported to be working on a large order for England, and he is stated to be shipping 1,000 dozen pairs a week of what are termed Duplex gloves. In spite of the rapid approach of the new British protective tariff, as it is termed here, English buyers are ordering heavily, mostly light summer gloves. A prominent London store, the rumor goes, is intending to participate in a large local knit glove factory, but no names are disclosed. It will be remembered that some time ago Selfridge's, of London, were stated to be negotiating for the purchase of a similar local factory.

Print Cloths Again Active.

There was a complete change in sentiment in the cloth market late last week, following the sharp advance in raw cotton. Reports from the South indicating greater crop deterioration than had been considered likely, was responsible for the sudden change in the course of the raw material market, aside from the encouraging news on the strike situations. Mill men have again become extremely bullish, and there have been statements in a few centers to the effect that the Government condition estimate on September 1 could not show over 60 per cent and would probably be less.

There is, of course, much difference of opinion on this topic. Many of the buyers refused to be influenced by the cotton status, stating they are looking for business in finished goods, and that this will be the only determining factor for them.

There have been, however, considerable goods to be bought right along—and, immediately following cotton advance on Thursday, orders for large quantities of gray cloths were reported in the market. Several of the important buyers have committed themselves for sizable

quantities of goods in the past 10 days and this fact would have been of greater significance to the market, were it not for easing in cotton that followed. Late last week, however, the impression was made that the new movement in cotton was more substantial than its most recent predecessor. The print cloth buying on Thursday and Friday totaled several hundred thousand pieces.

Important factors consider the fundamentals for fall business as sound, with likelihood of an active market. The opinion is frequently heard that, within the next 60 days the tremendous lost production due to the New England strikes will be keenly felt in some lines. As is generally known, this has been true for some time, in wide flannels, which have been rather difficult to secure. The expectation is that, in the desirable goods, this state of affairs will spread to other kinds of cotton merchandise.

Stocks of desirable goods with the jobber and the retailer are not plentiful, with reports of shortage in some centers. Exceptions might be such sections as those where the coal strike and other labor difficulties have resulted in materially curtailed buying.

Important factors in the market cannot place too great stress on the significance of the bumper crops shown in the recent Government reports. With the farmers getting fair prices for their products, good buying in the agricultural districts is considered as certain. In this connection, the big argument that is heard is that, regardless of fundamental conditions, cotton cannot continue the only item among agricultural products that is so much above the pre-war basis, as is true.—Daily News Record.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Wide fluctuations were again witnessed in cotton prices during the week ending August 18. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange on August 14 closed at 20.22c as compared with 21.70c on August 16 and closed at 21.64c on August 18. The high point for October was reached on August 18 when the price touched 22.23c which was within one cent per pound of the highest price recorded so far this season. Continued unfavorable crop reports offset to a certain degree the unsettled labor and financial conditions. Commercial reports covering the period since the last Government crop condition state that the deterioration to the growing crop has been very material.

Foreign exchange rates were more stable during the week with a hardening tendency. Reports from the dry goods markets indicated an increased inquiry with, however, immaterial price changes.

Sales of spot cotton as reported by the exchange in ten designated markets increased, amounting to 42,073 bales as compared with 34,760 bales the previous week.

Exports of American cotton for the week ending August 18 were 62,142 bales as compared with 65,540 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

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is absolutely the most simple, the most economical and will last longer, if properly handled, than any Knotter that has ever been offered the textile trade.

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Practical Discussions by Practical Men

Bunch Builders for Twisters.

Editor:

I am weaving a fabric having a plied yarn filling and the quills therefore go direct from the twisters to the Draper looms. Will some one give me their experience with bunch builders on twisters and tell me which they consider to be the best.

BUNCH BUILDER.

Kirschner Beaters.

Editor:

I notice in a recent issue of The Bulletin a request for information regarding Kirschner beaters for pickers and am sending the following information for the benefit of "One Who Wants to Know."

Kirschner beaters will give better results when used on both finishers and intermediates, especially so on colored stock. The surface speed should not be more than 1,500 inches per minute, which means about 1,000 R. P. M., for a 15-inch beater.

Some makers of machinery also build their pickers with an 18-inch beater. If we ran those at 1,000 R. P. M., our surface speed would be 18x1,000, or 18,000 inches per minute.

Some mills use a higher surface speed than mentioned above, but I find that better spinning is obtained by using a lower speed. I also advocate ball bearings on beater and apron bearings. The 18-inch beater should not run faster than 850 R. P. M., which is a surface speed of 15,300.

The setting is one of the most important points about beaters. Did you ever clean out the mote boxes and find them mixed with good cotton? If so, you either have an inferior picker or the beaters were set wrong. Set the breaker beater to feed roll 1-8 inch. Set the intermediate beater to feed roll 3-32 inch. Set the finisher beater to feed roll 1-16 inch. Set the grid bars 1-4 inch to beater at top grid; 1-2 inch to 3-4 inch at bottom. Kirschner beaters will give good results with the above setting.

Keep blade beater in breaker with close setting. The feed rolls hold the fibres while the quick stroke of the beater knocks the motes and foreign matter through the grids into the mote boxes. If set wide, many of the fibres are carried through the guides with the motes and other foreign matter.

The pin grind will help some, but you can get excellent results without it. Don't let anyone persuade you that you can cut out one process of drawing by putting in pin grids. Many have tried and have been glad to put the second process back to get the weaving going. When blade beaters are used, keep them sharp and they will keep the motes out. If you are using inch-cotton use about 1.40 times the square root of the number for twist in roving.

H. P. W.

Bleaching Cotton Goods With Chlorine.

Since liquid chlorine became available on the American market in convenient form for handling, the preparation of bleaching liquors of superior quality and uniform composition at once established an improvement which rapidly superseded the more cumbersome and uncertain production of bleach liquors from chloride of lime or bleaching powder. Prior to the introduction of liquid chlorine there had been

no material change in the process of cotton bleaching for many years, but the preparation of sodium hypochlorite bleaching liquor or chemic with chlorine constituted an improvement of great practical value.

The immediate advantages, aside from cleanliness and ease of handling, derived from using chlorine-soda chemic over the old chloride of lime or bleaching-powder solutions are twofold: (1) Chlorine-soda chemic can be made up under constant control of bleaching strength, in clear liquors, ready for imme-

mediate use. (Chloride of lime losing strength on exposure, and depositing sludge in making up.) (2) There being no lime salts present as in the chloride of lime chemic, goods will not be in danger of tendering or discoloration, and for the same reason goods for dyeing will not show unevenness from lime residues.

During the writer's experience of about ten years past in the handling of liquid chlorine for bleaching purposes, certain improvements and economies have been developed in the matter of control which make this seem to subject worthy of description.

In the early experience with preparation of chlorine bleach no attempt was made to control the gas supply by means of special apparatus, but as the gas was obtainable in steel cylinders, holding approximately 100 lbs. of chlorine (the filled cylinder weighing about 200 pounds), it was simply necessary to place the cylinder of chlorine on a platform scale and note the amount of gas used up in the preparation of stock chemic.

For further convenience in the daily preparation of large quantities of bleach-liquors, weighing the chlorine was dispensed with, as it was necessary only to discharge one full cylinder into each tank of soda liquor, holding about 800 gallons, the cylinders being connected to a 1-2 in. lead pipe leading to the bottom of tanks holding the liquor, and the chlorine allowed to enter at full capacity. Of course, means had to be employed to overcome reduction of the gas flow due to lowering of temperature caused by such rapid evaporation.

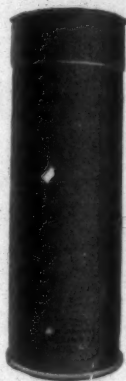
Formerly this was accomplished by placing the cylinders in tubes supplied with warm water, but later the liquid chlorine was allowed to flow from the cylinders placed in a horizontal position, and was conducted through a coiled section of the lead pipe submerged in a tub of warm water, the expanded gas escaping from the end of a lead pipe at bottom of chemic tank. By this means 100-lb. cylinder could be emptied in from one to one and a half hours.

Excess of Alkali Required.

It may be observed here that bleach liquors prepared as above described necessarily contain an excess of alkali to ensure stability, which in the case of soda ash is not of much consequence, excepting as regards cost, but in using an excess of caustic soda there is always danger of deleterious action on the cotton fibre, especially in warm weather, when oxycellulose is likely to form while the material is undergoing the bleaching operation, and may cause subsequent tendering and yellowing of the fabrics.

Before the introduction of proper control equipment, the procedure was as follows: At first soda ash alone was used to absorb the chlorine, in the proportion of about 3 to 1—that is, taking 300 pounds of soda ash in 800 gallons of water to

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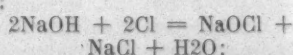
N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

each 100 pounds of liquid chlorine. This when run in the bleaching machines at 1 degree to 1 1-2 degree Tw., furnished a safe and active bleach, although the actual cost of such a bleach was somewhat higher than bleach made of chloride of lime. This cost was later reduced when the chemic tanks were charged with waste caustic soda recovered from mercerizing washings running from 4 degrees to 6 degrees Tw. and enough soda ash added to bring the Twaddell up to about 10 degrees.

The excess of soda ash was required to ensure stability during the rapid absorption of the gas and while storing the chemic. The bleaching strength was determined on each batch made by titration of N/10 arsenious acid.

With the installation of Wallace and Tiernan chlorine-control equipment, the possibility of preparing neutral chemic from caustic-soda solutions at once removed the foregoing objections.

There being no need of using an excess of alkali with this method, the cost of soda ash formerly required was entirely eliminated, the waste caustic from mercerizing washings furnishing the necessary supply of alkali. On account of the perfect control of pressure and rate of flow of chlorine, it is possible to utilize caustic liquors of any convenient strength and obtain a sodium hypochlorite of any desired composition and uniformity. That is, by adjusting the chlorine feed-valve to supply just enough chlorine to combine with the sodium hydroxide in the caustic liquors, there is formed a neutral hypochlorite solution in accordance with the reaction:



and such a bleach liquor is at once ready for use from the moment of starting and as long as the machine is kept running.

A valuable feature of this apparatus is its flexibility in operation. For instance, if a bleach liquor is required for storing any length of time, a slightly alkaline liquor can be prepared by simply reducing the proportion of chlorine to the caustic content of the absorbing liquor.

Or, if an acid bleach is required, an excess of chlorine is fed in, giving a hypochlorite solution according to the following reaction:

$$2\text{NaOH} + 4\text{Cl} = 2\text{NaCl} + 2\text{HOCl};$$

thus furnishing a safe means of producing the more rapid hypochlorous-acid bleach without the danger of liberating free chlorine, as was apt to occur by the old practice of adding acids to bleaching liquors, with attending deleterious effect on the goods.—Chemical and Metallurgical Magazine.

Newport Direct Fast Orange R. S.

The Newport Chemical Works, Inc., of Passaic, New Jersey, has recently succeeded in duplicating the

old Benzo Fast Orange S, and is marketing the product under the name of NEWPORT DIRECT FAST ORANGE R. S., according to announcement from the company.

This product, it will be remembered, was particularly desirable because of its resistance to weak acids and alkalis—this not being true of the ordinary Direct Oranges. The product has also good fastness to light and washing and is uninfluenced by metals.

This is a welcome addition to the

already famous line of Newport cotton colors.

Perkins Ventilating Fans.

B. F. Perkins and Son, of Holyoke, Mass., well known manufacturers of ventilating and exhaust fans; calendar rolls and Mullen testers, have recently issued a new catalog describing the Perkins ventilating fans.

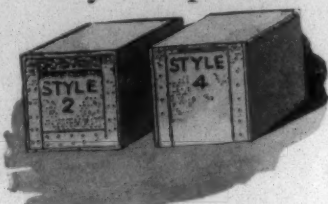
This new booklet, known as Bulletin 10 contains some very interesting and valuable information re-

garding the use of ventilating fans and carries a very complete descriptions of those made by this company. The Bulletin is attractively arranged and will be read with interest by the textile trade. Copies may be had by addressing B. F. Perkins and Son.

Cotton Crop of Lower California.

The area of the present cotton crop of lower California is estimated to be about 140,000 acres with the promise of a 90,000 bale crop.

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**Quality Shooks—
Quick Service**

We make a specialty of
Packing Cases for hos-
iery and Yarn Mills.

Jennings Manufacturing Co.
Box Shook Specialists
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Open Day and Night

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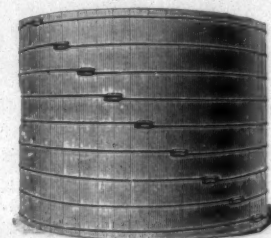


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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Million Spindles Going Into China.

Manchester, Eng.—The Manchester "Guardian" in its issue today contains the following with regard to the cotton mill situation in China:

"The Central News states that very large orders are reaching home makers of textile machinery to equip new cotton mills to be laid down in

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.
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For Sale.

- 2—12x6 H. & B. slubbers, 60 spindles each.
 - 4—10x5 H. & B. intermediate speeders 90 spindle each, splendid condition, delivery now.
 - 6—7x3½ H. & B. speeders, 160 spindles each.
 - 1—2 cyl. Lowell slasher, cyl. 5 & 7' large size box positive drive, excellent condition, for immediate shipment. Price right.
 - 11—No. 90 Universal quill winders.
 - 10—No. 50 Universal cone winders.
 - 4—40" C. & M. cloth brusher.
 - 1—40" C. & M. 3 roll steam calender.
 - 1—40" C. & M. folder.
 - 1—44" C. & M. folder, adjustable 1-4 to 1 1-4 yards.
- S. V. Upchurch and Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham, are to supply over one million spindles and other makers small numbers.

"This may not be new information, but in any event it is not, we think, as alarming to shippers in the China trade as it looks. It has been known for months that the Japanese were contemplating large extensions of their enterprises, and also that they were likely to place considerable orders with Platt Bros. & Company. The recent prospectus of that company mentioned three facts which may be recalled—the first that a Japanese mission visited their works last January; the second that Platts have made about 80 per cent of the cotton spinning machinery in Japan, so that they also do a large export trade to China; and the third that at the beginning of last month they had orders in hand which would be sufficient to keep the works employed for two years. This last fact makes one disposed to think that most, if not all of the orders for new Chinese mills had been secured then.

"As regards Japanese activity, it is well to quote what E. F. Crowe, the British Commercial Counsellor at Tokio, said in a report published a little more than a year ago. Japan had then promised, at the Washington labor conference, to pass legislation abolishing night work in the cotton mills and curtailing the hours of labor.

"I was surprised," Mr. Crowe wrote, "to find how few firms had studied the effect of the resolutions of this important conference. It was realized in Japan, however, where the question was carefully studied, that these changes would necessarily entail a considerable decrease in her production unless additional machinery were consequently placed in England, in addition to the machinery which had been ordered before and shortly after the armistice. Unfortunately, owing to the molders' strike and the great reduction in hours of labor in this country, it has proved impossible to ship the machinery at the dates when delivery was expected."

"It is obvious, we think, from this that Japan is now increasing her productive power very largely at the moment, the new machinery being intended rather to prevent a considerably reduction. These are nothing surprising, either, in the fact that the new mills are to be erected in China rather than in Japan. It has been stated before that the mill owners consider that the best course. They believe it will serve them in two ways—first by securing Chinese cheap labor (wages having been advanced in Japan) and next by giving them the advantage of being home producers in China, which they regard as the greatest field for their future activities. Chinese mills have been busily engaged while Lancashire was suffering from great depression, and in the manufacture of low class goods they appear likely to make still further progress."

Textile Situation is Promising.

Once the railroad and coal strikes are settled, a "steady resumption of business in the textile industry of the South, on a reasonably profitable basis, may be confidently expected,"

said J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., textile mill engineer, in a brief address before the Charlotte Rotary Club at its weekly meeting.

Mr. Sirrine, who is recognized as an authority on the condition of the textile industry, pointed out that the textile mills of the South, especially those in the Carolina and Georgia, are in a strong position to enjoy a period of healthy and reasonably profitable business with the passing of the great industrial strikes, because they have readjusted themselves to the new conditions following the abnormal boom period brought about by the war. The textile industry, he said was one of the few lines of business that set about at once when the period of deflation began to liquidate and readjust itself to the new conditions, and did this much more quickly than did the New England mills. Hence today the southern mills are at least breaking even in their operations, while many of New England mills among those which are not closed by the strike are operating at a loss.

Prosperity in Germany.

On entering Germany one is struck with the immense amount of prosperity. I should compare it to a big Pittsburgh," said William Brewer, merchandise manager for Abraham & Straus, Inc., who recently returned from a European trip in the interests of the organization. "On every hand there is prosperity, and one finds factories with notices to buyers telling them they are sold out. Much of the merchandise is sold in dollars and pounds sterling, for the reason that the Germans are desirous of establishing credits abroad to buy raw materials.

"In Berlin every hotel, restaurant and theatre is crowded. In the latter it is almost impossible to get a seat unless reserved days in advance.

"Every one apparently has plenty of money to spend. In smaller communities there is tremendous building going on—large apartment houses, and homes—and on every hand there is seemingly great prosperity. Of course, this prosperity is brought about by the inflation of the mark, which has made it possible for them to regain their pre-war trade abroad. This has gone so far that there is very little idleness in Germany, and, according to the statistics of a London newspaper, the total amount of unemployed in all of Germany, in June and July, was on an average of 20,000.

"In France there is a great amount of dissension on account of the Germans trying to avoid paying the reparation bill. One hears talks of the possibility of another war."

Says U. S. Fabrics Lead.

Paris, Aug. 7.—American fabric mills have progressed to such an extent that other than a few novelty cloths, Europe cannot compete with us, said Michael R. Cohen, buyer of women's wear woollens, cottons and silks, who is sailing for home on the S. S. George Washington, after visiting the Italian, German, Czecho-Slovakian and French markets. He said his purchases had been light.

Fifth Southern Textile Exposition —TEXTILE HALL

GREENVILLE, S. C. Oct. 19-25, inclusive

Will open at ten o'clock, Thursday morning, October 19th, will be closed Sunday and re-open Monday. It will end Wednesday night, the 25th.

This exposition is one of the most important events of its kind in the world. The South spins and weaves a large portion of the earth's production of cotton.

Here will be seen textile machinery, devices, appliances and supplies. No manufacturer can afford not to be informed of the latest inventions, improvements and equipment. The superintendent, overseer or second hand who misses this show will be handicapped in performing his work. Every mill operative who can possibly do so, should visit it.

Numbers of mills consider payment of expenses of principal employees to and from the show, a good investment.

It will require several days to see all the show. One day, however, is better than none.

We invite all who have an interest in the industrial development of this country to attend.

Textile Hall Corporation

Tests For Textile Materials

(Continued from Page 40.)
width of specimens employed.

It is desirable that certain cloths should shrink as little as possible when washed, as in the case of material which is to be made into garments.

With such cloths it is usual to specify that they shall not shrink more than a certain percentage in warp and weft directions when washed in hot water and soap and allowed to dry.

A minimum shrinkage is also desirable in canvas and duck to be used for test construction or in certain fabrics, which have to be proofed. With such fabrics it should be specified that they should not shrink more than a certain percentage when left in running water for four hours and then allowed to dry.

Fastness of Dye.

The following tests should be made as to fastness of dye, and the material supplied should not be inferior to the standard when subjected to (a) boiling in a hot water, (b) boiling in a soap solution, (c) boiling soda solution, and (d) washing by hand in hot water and soap. It will sometimes be found necessary in some cloths to compare the fastness of the dye with the action of light when compared with a standard sample.

Water Tightness.

All waterproofed fabrics must be tested as to their waterproof properties. For proofed garbardine and similar proofed materials the method usually employed is that known as the spray method. In this method a square foot of the material is stretched and fixed on to a board, which is supported at an angle of 45 degrees. Between the fabric and the board there is placed a sheet of blotting paper. A continuous spray of distilled water is then allowed to drop on the fabric across its width at the top of the frame from a height of about 6 inches. After six hours the blotting paper between the fabric and the board should not be wet.

For rubber, oilskin and similarly proofed materials, a disc of the fabric about 6 inches in diameter is clamped on the large end of a funnel-shaped instrument. The fabric is then subjected to a certain water pressure according to its weight and quality, when no leakage must take place.

Proofed fabrics which are to be

used for tents are tested in a different manner from those mentioned, since the former is not severe enough and the latter too severe. A ten-inch square piece of fabric should be folded like a filter paper, placed in a glass funnel, and loaded with 1 ounce of distilled water. After 24 hours no water should have leaked through the fabric and the under side should be dry.

Italian Artificial Silk Industry Flourishing.

The Italian artificial silk industry has attained a considerable development both as regards capital invested, labor employed, raw materials and actual production, says Consul Russell, Rome, in a recent report to the Department of Commerce. The industry is a comparatively new one, being known in the world's markets for only thirty years and in Italy for about fifteen years. It produces by means of four diverse systems, a fibre made from wood pulp having a certain external likeness to natural silk and considerable affinity to mercerized cotton. The present amount of capital involved is about Lire 420,000,000 (approximately \$21,000,000), and by the end of 1923 it is estimated that the amount will be fully double the above figure. Twelve thousand laborers are now employed and by the close of 1923 it is estimated that the number will be about 20,000. Some of the raw materials used, i. e., soda, carbon, sulphuric acid, etc., are produced by native industries, and it is hoped that after a time the wood pulp may be also, though at present it is imported principally from Scandinavia. Considerable quantities of cloth, hosiery, and knitted goods are being manufactured from the fibre.

Indian Foreign Cotton Goods Stocks Clearing.

Stocks of foreign cotton goods at Bombay have recently shown a distinct tendency to decrease, Consul Wilson, Bombay, reports. This clearing has been especially from the large accumulations of old stocks. Recent importations entering more or less promptly into consumption. The situation bears careful watching, but does not justify much optimism as regards an immediate large increase in cotton piece goods imports.

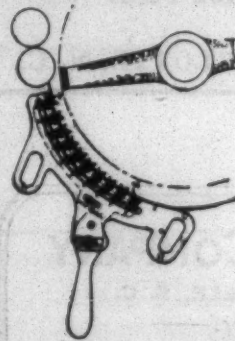
UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woollen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woollen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

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FOUNTAIN CO.,

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Size of the South**

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
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SPINNING, SPOOLING, TWISTING, ETC.

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Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The greater strength in the cotton market during the latter part of the week kept yarn prices very firm. Further advances in cotton prices must be followed by higher yarn rates, sellers say, although such an advance can hardly be effected unless there is more evidence of a buying movement. A fair amount of buying in expectation of higher prices was noted as the week closed. Inquiry covering almost all kinds of yarns were plentiful at the end and some fairly large orders for delivery up to the end of the year were placed. Prices on these sales were usually within a cent of spinners' prices.

Reports indicate that the stocks of yarn now held by dealers in this market have gotten much lower than normal. Most sales are based on what stocks the dealers are now carrying and as dealers cannot replace their present stocks except at prices to spinners that are higher than have been paid in the market this year. Dealers, however, are showing no disposition to buy new stocks at the present market, holding off on the ground that spinners' prices are too high. Spinners' however, point out that there is no profit for them at today's prices and that the next move is bound to be upward, especially if cotton continues to rise.

Quotations in this market were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
10s		34 @
12s to 14s		35 @
2-ply 16s		36 @
2-ply 20s		38 @
2-ply 24s		39 @ 40
2-ply 26s		40 @
2-ply 30s		43 @ 45
2-ply 40s		58 @ 60
2-ply 50s		75 @

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were firmer as the week closed and sales of print cloths and sheetings reached substantial totals. On Friday and Saturday it was estimated that three to five million yards were sold, most at the lower prices, and for deliveries in August and September. In the finished goods markets, little change was noted. Buyers cling to their policy of buying goods only as they need them. The jobbing trade is showing more activity, but sales are for the most part in small lots. Combed goods were reported generally quiet with very little change in prices, in spite of the movement in raw cotton.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings in the past have run into sizeable figures.

Liberal sales of 39-inch 68x72s were made at 9 1-2c which is 1-4c up from the low point. Sales of 38 1-2-inch 64x60s were made at 8 3-8c, and 8 1-2c, the latter being the general asking price at the close. Bids of 12c for 4-yard 80s were declined late Saturday, although sales were made Thursday, and early Friday at that figure. On 60x48s there was trading in fair volume at 7 1-2c. Most of the business done for August-September delivery. Some of the printers and converters were the large buyers while others remained out.

Sheetings sold at higher prices than have been quoted by many houses. The prices were irregular from the fact that many houses had held to their high list until they saw a chance to make sales in a free way. Consequently it appeared that some houses were selling at lower prices, while others having sold at the low were advancing a little. Sales of 37-inch 4-yard 48 squares were made at 9 1-2c, with earlier sales at 9 1-4c and 9 3-4c. In several houses 470s were moved up to 9c again from 8 3-4c. Sales of 31-inch 5-yard goods were made at 7 1-2c.

A fair volume of business was done on slack twist voiles and some pajama checks brought 10c for 72x80s.

The market for finished goods is still held back by the rail and coal strikes. Stocks in retail and jobbing hands throughout the country are generally believed to be small, but these merchants are to uncertain of market conditions to buy freely now. Business with the bleachers is reported quiet. Printers report a fair business on percales, most of it being confined to well known lines.

Only limited interest is being shown in wash goods, though a fair business has been done lately in ra-

lines and crepes. Gingham have slowed up, though some mills making tissues are said to be sold up until spring.

At Fall River, the print cloth market was quiet, although inquiry was better on Friday and Saturday. Fluctuations in raw cotton kept buyers undecided and most of them stayed out of the market.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.....	6%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s....	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	12%
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	12
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.....	11
Brown sheetings, So. Sind.....	13
Ticking, 8-ounce.....	22½
Denims, 2.20	18½
Staple gingham	14½
Dress gingham	18x20½
Standard prints	10½
Kid finished cambries	8½x9½

July Cotton Consumption.

Washington. — Cotton consumed during July amounted to 458,548 bales of lint, and 55,424 bales of lint-ers, compared with 507,869 of lint, and 53,385 of linters in June and 410,142 of lint and 50,944 of linters in July last year, the census bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand July 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,215,103 bales of lint and 134,597 of linters, compared with 1,332,383 of lint and 152,065 of linters so held on June 30, and 1,111,147 of lint and 201,353 of linters so held July 31 last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 1,488,083 bales of lint, and 54,587 bales of linters, compared with 1,930,025 of lint and 76,386 of linters so held June 30 and 3,723,213 of lint and 243,926 of linters so held July 31 last year.

Cotton imported amounted to 8,587 bales, compared with 12,662 bales in June and 3,452 in July last year.

Exports amounted to 373,742 bales, including 9,100 bales of linters, compared with 491,07, including 12,678 of linters in June and 598,962 bales, including 3,700 of linters, in July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 31,975,269, compared with 31,877,815 in June and 32,371,013 in July last year.

Porto Rico took 1,174,751 square yards of cotton cloths from the United States in June. Takings by Hawaii and Alaska were 440,455 and 72,414 square yards, respectively, says the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce.

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P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

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COKER COTTON SALES CO.

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By patronizing us you are sure of satisfaction. You also strengthen the Carolina staple industry.

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We, the Undersigned, Former Officers and Stockholders of the Latham-Bradshaw Cotton Co., Take Pleasure in Announcing the Formation of a New Firm Under the Name of

BRADSHAW-ROBERSON COTTON COMPANY

Commencing Business August 1st, 1922

CAPITAL STOCK, PAID IN, \$300,000

C. W. BRADSHAW, GEO. P. ROBERSON, CHAS. D. McIVER, J. B. GORDON
Greensboro, N. C., June 28th, 1922.

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BLEACHING OIL
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For Stripping and Dis-
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To soften Sulphur
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For Silk and
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Twister Stop Motions.
Want stop motions for twisters.
Prefer Smith stop motion. Give
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Old Belting Wanted.

Wide leather belts discarded in
change, if for disposal. Address
J. F. L., Tulane Hotel, Nashville,
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Rewinder Wanted.

Want second-hand filling re-
winder. State price and condi-
tion. Address T. C., care Textile
Bulletin.

For Sale.

14 Whitin Spinning Frames, 208
spindles each, 1 3/4 rings, 6" Travis.
2 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204
spindles, same as above.
These frames can be seen run-
ning—will be ready for delivery
about October 1. Address,
Oakdale Cotton Mills,
Jamestown, N. C.

Wanted.

Three good Loom Fixers for E
Model Draper 32" Looms, Apply
to J. J. Roberts, Overseer of
Weaving, Barrow County Cotton
Mills, Winder, Ga.



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P. O. Box 792 - - - GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which
insures even-running spinning. They are also correct
as to **weight and circles**. Quality guaranteed.

Overseer Spinning Wanted

Room about 50,000 spindles, yarn from
4 1/2 to 30's. Must be good handler of help.
Reply with full references to Box 64,
Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

Assignee's Sale

SALUDA MFG. CO and RIVERDALE MILLS

The above mills, equipped for the manufacture of
yarns, and having approximately 4200 and 2800 spin-
dles, are located at Greenville, S. C., both having rail-
way sidings and near paved roads.

These mills will be sold at public auction in front of
the Court House at Greenville, S. C., on September 4th,
1922.

Inspection of the properties can be made at any time.

E. A. GILFILLIN, Assignee,
J. W. LANFORD, Agent.

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Certain mills are reporting results previously consid-
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Excellent reason for changing. Would like to submit my references to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3539.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place in medium sized plant, but wish larger job. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3540.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in large mill shop and have always given satisfaction over long period of years. References to show character, qualifications and training. Address No. 3541.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in good mill, but wish to locate in Carolinas or Georgia. High class man who can produce results. Address No. 3542.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or weaver. Now getting \$3,000 salary, but will take place at \$150 a month in more healthy location. Experienced in large mill; both white and colored goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 3543.

WANT position as cloth room overseer second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer in denim plant. Excellent references. Address No. 3544.

COTTON CLASSER and stapler desires position, preferably with mill. Experienced and can furnish references. Address No. 3545.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Prefer mill on colored goods. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3546.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Practical man of long experience who can handle your carding or spinning on economical and paying basis. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as carder. Age 40; 18 years' experience in number of good mills. Gilt edge references. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as overseer weaving, beaming, slashing or quilting. Have handled all of above departments and can give good references. Now overseer weaving in mill on checks and chambrays in mill of 800 looms. Address No. 3549.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3550.

WANT position as overseer of cloth. High class man of good habits who thoroughly understands the efficient handling of cloth room. Address No. 3551.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 43; 18 years' as overseer; good record as manager of help. Now employed as carder, but wishes larger place. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Settled man of good habits, long experience on both plain and fancy weaves. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Experience for more than 20 years as superintendent and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3555.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Competent, reliable man of long experience. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3556.

WANT position as superintendent, manager or office manager in large mill. Can manage plant on efficient basis and would like opportunity to show qualifications to mill needing A1 man. Address No. 3557.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Thoroughly qualified in both departments and have had long experience as overseer in a number of

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Best of references large mills. Address No. 3558.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully run some of the best mills in the South and can furnish references showing long period of satisfactory and productive service. Address No. 3559.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Experienced and capable man of long experience. Settled habits. Address No. 3560.

WANT position as superintendent, carder and spinner, or both. Experienced man of practical ideas. Excellent references. Address No. 3561.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long record of good service and have always given satisfaction. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3562.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Weaving experience covers period of over 20 years on wide variety of fabrics. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 3563.

WANT position as carder. Long experience and have special knowledge of combed work. Excellent references. Address No. 3566.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle plain or fancy work. Draper job preferred. Would accept place as designer in large mill. Thoroughly capable weaver in every respect. References. Address No. 3567.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Have worked in some of the best mills in South and always gotten good results. Good references. Address No. 3565.

WANT position as overseer carding. Practical man who can handle carding in efficient manner. Long experience. Specially qualified for combed work. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as superintendent. By experience and training am especially fitted to handle combed yarn mill. Will gladly submit references to mill desiring high class, experienced superintendent. Address No. 3569.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent in medium sized mill. Now employed as superintendent, but do not like location of mill. Long experience and thoroughly understand card loom details. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as cotton classer or buyer for mill in Carolinas or Georgia. Several years' experience in buying and classing long and short cotton, domestic and export. A-1 references. Address No. 3571.

WANT position as overseer of carding; 18 years' experience as carder and am competent and reliable in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3572.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed in medium sized mill, but am capable of handling job. References showing character and ability gladly furnished. Address No. 3573.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed, but wish better paying place. Many years as superintendent and overseer, and am familiar with all departments of mills. Address No. 3574.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Many years as superintendent and overseer and can successfully operate any size mill. Good reference. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed in good mill. Experienced as superintendent and overseer for more than 20 years. Excellent references. Address No. 3576.

WANT position as outside foreman. Experienced in the work and know how to keep the property up. Married, with family of mill help. Excellent references. Address No. 3577.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. My experience over many years fits me for either of the three positions. Best of references. Address No. 3578.

WANT positions as superintendent, preferably of print cloth mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Thoroughly experienced in handling a mill, but on outside and inside. References. Address No. 3579.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always gotten good results. Would like opportunity to submit my record to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3580.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3581.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Prefer mill making ginghams or fancy shirtings. Also consider position finishing and bleaching plant. Good references. Address No. 3582.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in mill on white work. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Thoroughly experienced in cloth room. Address No. 3583.

WANT position as overseer of slasher room, tying-in and drawing-in. Would consider large room only. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3584.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. High class man of excellent character and ability to get results. Fine references. Address No. 3585-A.

WANT position as roller coverer, and belt man. Now employed but wish to change. Married, age 35, 12 years' experience. Good references. Address No. 3585-B.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room, or would consider place as traveling salesman for mill supply house. Excellent references. Address No. 3586.

WANT position as traveling salesman in textile trade. Ten years' experience in this field. Also experienced as weaving and slasher man. Address No. 3587.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Good man of long experience. References. Address No. 3588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best of references to show that I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of good mills and can give fine references to show character and ability. Address No. 3590.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as assistant superintendent in large mill, but am competent to handle mill. Fine references. Address No. 3591.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3592.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill but am competent to handle better position. Excellent references. Address No. 3593.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer spinning, or salesman. Many years experience in erecting and overhauling carding and spinning, also as overseer spinning. Good references. Address No. 3594.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in good mill, but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or plain weave plant, or overseer carding and spinning. Long experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 3596.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder and spinner in large mill. Fine references. Address No. 3597.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or assistant superintendent. Am middle-aged man of temperate habits, married, and can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3598.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Now have good night job, but wish to work in day. Excellent references. Address No. 3599.

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WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such in large mill, but prefer change of locality. Excellent references. Address No. 3604.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Man of good character and settled habits, steady and experienced worker. Address No. 6305.

WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

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WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 38, good habits, steady worker. Good references, 12 years' experience and qualifications. Address No. 3611.

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WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent of good yarn mill. Good references to show past record and experience. Address No. 3616.

WANT position as overseer spinning North Carolina preferred. Am thoroughly experienced in spinning and have handled rooms in some of the best mills in North Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 3617.

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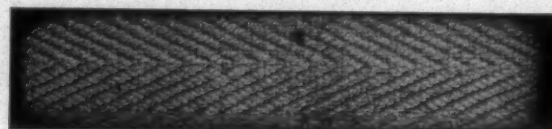
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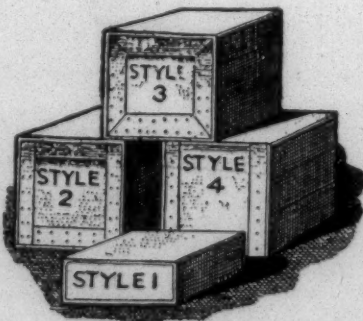
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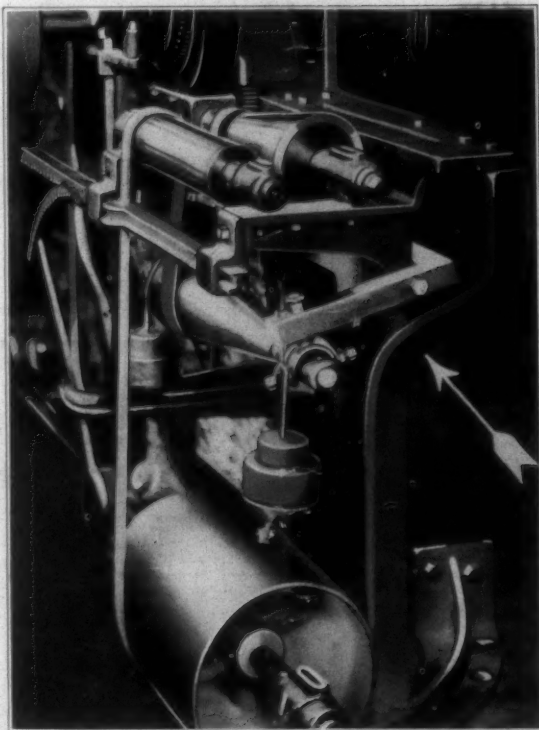
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